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THE HEALTH OF KINGSTON UPON HULL 1971

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.



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KINGSTON UPON HULL
1971**

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

Membership of Committees 1971

(a) To October

Health Committee

COUNCILLOR W. HOB DEN, Chairman

COUNCILLOR J. W. SMITH, J.P., Deputy Chairman

Alderman	(Mrs.) M. E. BETHOM	Councillor	(Mrs.) K. GREEN
"	(Mrs.) M. HEATH, M.B.E.	"	J. HUNTER
"	(Mrs.) S. MOORE	"	L. JOHNSON
"	(Mrs. W. M. WILCOCK, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.	"	LADY SCHULTZ
Councillor	M. M. B. BEAN	"	(Mrs.) N. STEPHENSON
"	J. CAMPBELL	"	T. W. TERRY
"	G. E. FOX	"	E. J. WALGATE
"	G. W. GOFORTH, S.R.M.N., R.M.P.A.	"	(Mrs.) L. WALKER

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COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) N. STEPHENSON, Chairman

COUNCILLOR J. M. PATON, Deputy Chairman

Alderman	(Mrs.) M. E. BETHOM	Councillor	F. HAMMOND, J.P.
"	A. WILSON	"	M. KEMP
Councillor	G. BANNISTER	"	(Mrs.) M. H. REDPATH
"	A. W. BOWD	"	(Mrs.) K. ROWLAND
"	(Mrs.) P. CLARKE	"	C. SARGESON
"	T. GERAGHTY	"	T. W. TERRY
"	L. N. HALL	"	H. WOODFORD

Housing Committee

COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) P. CLARKE, Chairman

COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) C. E. ELLIS, Deputy Chairman

Alderman	(Mrs.) M. E. BETHOM	Councillor	A. FEE
"	W. E. BODY, C.B.E.	"	P. C. HAMER
"	W. HARGREAVES	"	F. H. V. LEWIS
"	(Miss) A. MAJOR, M.B.E.	"	J. P. MULLANEY
"	W. H. SANDERSON	"	J. W. SMITH, J.P.
Councillor	K. J. BALKWILL	"	(Mrs.) L. WALKER

(b) From October

Environmental Services Committee

COUNCILLOR W. HOBDEN, Chairman

COUNCILLOR A. W. BOWD, Deputy Chairman

Alderman	(Mrs.) M. E. BETHOM	Councillor	F. HAMMOND, J.P.
"	(Mrs.) M. HEATH, M.B.E.	"	J. HUNTER
"	H. KNEESHAW	"	M. KEMP
Councillor	K. F. BARKLEY	"	A. J. MOY
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"	J. A. FLOWERS, F.C.A.	"	A. RICHARDSON
"	T. GERAGHTY	"	C. SARGESON
"	R. GLOVER	"	(Mrs.) N. STEPHENSON
"	(Mrs.) K. GREEN	"	E. J. WALGATE
"	L. N. HALL		

Housing Committee

COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) P. CLARKE, Chairman

COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) C. E. ELLIS, Deputy Chairman

Alderman	(Mrs.) M. E. BETHOM	Councillor	A. FEE
"	W. E. BODY, C.B.E.	"	P. C. HAMER
"	(Miss) A. MAJOR, M.B.E.	"	F. H. V. LEWIS
"	W. H. SANDERSON	"	J. P. MULLANEY
Councillor	K. J. BALKWILL	"	W. PARKER, B.E.M.
"	B. BULMER	"	(Mrs.) L. WALKER

Staff of the Health Department

Medical Officer of Health :
ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :
JAMES M. DUNLOP, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.F.C.M., D.P.H., D. Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.A.

Senior Medical Officers :
School Health Service : ALASTAIR M. R. CANN, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Care and After-Care : JOHN D. MUNDY, L.R.C.P. and S.Irel., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Maternal and Child Health : LILIAS KILPATRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D. Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Assistant Senior Medical Officer :
ROBERT A. HAWARD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officers in Department :
(*Combined duties in Maternal and Child Health, School Health and Port Health Services*)
CHRISTINE N. R. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B.
ELIZA J. CARSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
SAMUEL KLINGER, M.D. (VIENNA)
JAGDISH RAUT, F.R.C.S., M.B., M.S.

Nursing :
Director of Nursing Services : STELLA M. SAVAGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Area Nursing Officers :
Health Visiting : BARBARA STAINES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Tutor's Cert.
District Nursing : ALMA WILKINSON, S.R.N., N.C.D.N.
Midwifery : BETTY SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Nursing Officers :
Health Visiting : ANNIE DAVIDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
VICTOR R. CHAMBERLAIN, S.R.N.
District Nursing : ALMA BROWN, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
DORIS E. E. HILLABY, S.R.N., N.C.D.N.
Midwifery : GLORIA E. BAINTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
31 Health Visitors, 23 Midwives, 42 District Nurses,
1 Tuberculosis Visitor, 5 Student Health Visitors

Food Inspection :
Chief Food Inspector : L. R. GOURD, M.A.P.H.I.
Senior Food Inspector : R. KAYE, M.A.P.H.I., N.C.B.
1 Assistant Senior Food Inspector
2 Public Health Inspectors (Food)
2 Authorised Meat Inspectors

Staff of the Health Department—continued

Public Health Inspectors :

Chief Public Health Inspector and Chief Housing Inspector :

A. C. SAWORD, D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector : H. HARRISON, F.R.S.H., A.M.I.S.E.

Senior Inspectors : Housing—J. A. BAILEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Smoke and Offensive Trades—G. W. MAXTED, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

Factories and Shops—W. NORMAN, M.R.S.H., M.I.S.A.A.

Food and Drugs—H. SMITH, F.A.P.H.I.

Lodging Houses : J. L. BUTTERICK

Divisional Inspectors : P. BELLAMY, M.A.P.H.I.

G. S. CRAWLEY, M.A.P.H.I.

K. H. KIRBY, D.M.A., F.A.P.H.I.

S. PINDAR, D.M.A., M.A.P.H.I.

5 Assistant Senior Inspectors, 3 Assistant Divisional Inspectors,
9 Inspectors, 13 Student Inspectors

Ambulance Service :

Chief Ambulance Officer : J. CONNELL, F.I.A.O., F.I.C.A.P.

Deputy Ambulance Officer : A. E. COLLINGS

Transport Liaison Officer : VACANT

86 Ambulancemen and Sitting Case Driver/Attendants

Administrative :

Chief Administrative Assistant : G. PATRICK, D.P.A., M.I.L.G.A.

Principal Administrative Assistant : D. DAVISON, D.M.A., M.I.L.G.A.

Senior Administrative Assistants :

H. CHAPMAN, D. R. McDONALD, D.M.A.

L. C. SHARP, D.M.A., F.W. WARD, D.M.A., M.I.L.G.A.

58 Clerks

SUMMARY

									<i>Whole-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>
Medical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	—
Clerical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	3
Inspectorial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	—
Nursing (including students)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	99	22
Ambulance (including Maintenance)									106	1
Rodent, Disinfection and Drainage									23	—
Others									23	23
Totals									370	49

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GUILDHALL,

KINGSTON UPON HULL

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my twentieth Annual Report for the City for the year ended 31st December, 1971, and, as usual, have included in the volume a report on the School Health Service for that year.

In accordance with the provisions of the Local Authority Social Services Act, 1970, certain services which had previously been the responsibility of the Health Committee of the Council were transferred to the newly appointed Social Services Committee and came under the immediate supervision of the Director of Social Services. This transfer took effect on the 1st April, 1971 but the first three months of the year were spent in preparations for the transfer. I have not included in this Report details of those services which were transferred; these included the Mental Health Services, the Home Help Service, Day Nursery provision, Registration of Child Minders, Care of Unmarried Mothers and Recuperative Holidays.

In October the Corporation finally accepted the recommendations contained in a report made by McKinsey & Company Incorporated. This included a set of management guides for the policy and seven programme committees which McKinsey had recommended should be formed to manage the affairs of the Corporation. Under the reorganisation, the Medical Officer of Health was also appointed Director of Environmental Services to be responsible for personal health services, environmental health services, cleansing services, consumer protection—petroleum and explosives inspection and control, weights and measures inspection, trade descriptions inspection and control and consumer advisory services, fire services and other services including slaughter facility provision, market site provision, mortuary and analyst services. It is too early yet to assess the benefits to the City of the reorganisation.

One of the more important objectives of the Department is to maintain a high level of immunity against infectious diseases and there have been indications in recent years that the percentage of fully immunised children below the age of five years is decreasing, despite intensive efforts to achieve a satisfactory immunisation state.

A scheme was introduced in October to raise the acceptance rate for vaccination and immunisation by using the Local Authority's computer. This prepares appointments for children to attend child health clinics or general practitioners' surgeries for immunisation at the appropriate times. As the immunisation schedule is rather complicated, the computer has saved much clerical effort in calculating which course of immunisation is due and relieves parents of the need to remember what injections are needed at the appropriate time. If a parent fails to take the child for immunisation, a further two appointments are made before an investigation is made into the reason for non-attendance. The computer has enabled a great deal of work to be done, which would be impossible with existing clerical resources.

There was a most encouraging response from the general practitioners to participate in the scheme. At present it is too early to say how effective the scheme has been, but it is hoped that the computer will help to achieve a significant increase in the number of fully immunised children.

On 28th July the Chief Medical Officer for the Department of Health and Social Security issued a circular letter dealing with vaccination against smallpox. This letter stated that the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation had recently reviewed the indications for offering vaccination against smallpox in Great Britain at the present time. The Committee expressed a unanimous opinion that vaccination against smallpox need not now be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood. The Committee emphasised that all travellers to and from areas of the world where smallpox is endemic, or countries where eradication programmes are in progress, should be protected by recent vaccination. The Committee also pointed out the risks which occur in adult life when primary vaccination is proceeded with. This is not new, as over 70 years ago Dr. Killick Millard was regarded almost as a heretic for advocating the abolition of mass vaccination in childhood. He pointed out in those early days the dangers from vaccination, but, alas, his words fell on stoney ground.

Whilst the shortage of health visitors continues to cause problems in covering the City, a most encouraging feature of this work has been the development of numerous liaison schemes with the hospitals. The main benefits of these are in the child health field, and stem from a much freer exchange of information valuable to all parties and greater speed in following up difficult cases.

An important milestone in the provision of medical care has been the opening on 22nd November, 1971, of the City's first health centre. This has been built on Orchard Park Estate and, apart from several general practitioner suites, provides chiropody, district nursing services, child health, family planning, cervical cytology, antenatal care, relaxation classes, dentistry, health education, and welfare food sales. It also provides a base for health visitors and a public health inspector to work from.

A much larger and more comprehensive health centre has now been approved for the Bransholme area, which will include general practitioner, hospital and local authority services. It is hoped that the new centre will open early in 1974.

It is regrettable to note that, from a total of 54 deaths from accidents in or near the home, 44 occurred in the age group 65 years and over. 27 resulted from falls in the home, 11 from falls in hospitals and other institutions, three from falls in the street, two as a result of fires and one from asphyxia. I must emphasise the necessity for extra care in the use of floor coverings in the home and adequate lighting on staircases, etc., to avoid these distressing accidents.

The year was notable for a great increase in activity relating to housing. The inspection and representation of unfit houses in clearance areas reached a record rate of about 3,000 per annum ; there was a substantial increase in the number of inspections for repairs, qualification certificates and improvement grants ; and a house condition survey was carried out in the Council's first general improvement area comprising 672 houses around Durham Street.

In November the Environmental Services Committee resolved to proceed with the remainder of the City's smoke control programme and the survey work in connection with Orders Nos. 12 and 13 was in hand at the end of the year. By that time the Government had made it clear that the administration of the Clean Air Acts, 1956 and 1968 would remain a responsibility of the district councils after local government reorganisation, and would not pass to the county authorities as originally suggested in the White Paper.

In 1969 the 22nd World Health Assembly adopted the International Health Regulations made in that year. These Regulations recommended amongst other matters that relapsing fever should no longer be a "quarantinable disease" or, to use the new phraseology, a "disease subject to the Regulations."

This recommendation was accepted by the United Kingdom and was reflected in the Public Health (Ships) Regulations and the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1970, which came into operation on 1st January, 1971.

There are now only four diseases subject to the Regulations, *i.e.*, plague, cholera, yellow fever and smallpox. It is to be hoped, and I would strongly recommend, that the elaborate machinery which has been in operation in this country to prevent the importation of these diseases will be abandoned in view of the abundant evidence that it has little effect on the control of the importation of cholera and smallpox and would prove ineffective if plague or yellow fever were ever brought into the country. One can only hope that soon the extensive measures for "quarantine" which have been in operation for so long in this country will be a thing of the past.

I would express my appreciation of the help given by the press and television authorities who continue to show a keen interest in our work.

The staff of the Department have maintained their normal high standard of service throughout the year, successfully overcoming the difficulties which arose through the transfer of much of our work to the Social Services Department and the changes in administrative procedure brought about by the Council's reorganisation which I have mentioned earlier.

Finally I would thank the Chairman and members of the former Health and Cleansing and Sanitary Committees, and of the present Environmental Services, Housing and other Committees with which I am concerned, for their support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

*Director of Environmental Services,
Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer*

PART I

STATISTICS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

VITAL STATISTICS

Area of City in Acres.....	17,599	
Census Population, 1961	303,268	
	1971	1970
Estimated Mid-year Home Population.....	284,680	290,270
Marriages	2,820	2,857
Marriage-rate per 1,000 population.....	19.8	19.7
Deaths (all causes).....	3,202	3,127
Crude death rate per 1,000 population.....	11.2	10.8
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population.....	13.4	13.0
Mothers and Infants—		
Live Births—Total	5,051	5,048
Legitimate— Male.....	2,329	2,339
Female	2,142	2,130
Illegitimate— Male.....	311	301
Female	269	278
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births.....	11.5	11.5
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population.....	17.7	17.4
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population.....	17.2	16.9
Still Births—Total	60	59
Legitimate — Male	19	26
Female	25	21
Illegitimate— Male.....	12	5
Female	4	7
Still births per 1,000 live and still births	11.7	11.6
Total Live and Still births.....	5,111	5,107
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—Total.....	106	125
Legitimate —Male	49	66
Female	42	45
Illegitimate— Male.....	11	10
Female	4	4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—Total.....	21.0	24.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate.....	20.4	24.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate.....	25.9	24.2
Deaths of Infants under 1 month of age—Total.....	56	76
Neo-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	11.1	15.1
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age—Total	48	69
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	9.5	13.9
Perinatal Mortality	21.1	25.0
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	2	2
Death rate per 1,000 live births.....	0.4	0.4
Death rate per 1,000 live and still births.....	0.4	0.4

Births and Deaths. There were 5,051 births and 3,202 deaths in the City in 1971. The number of births was 3 more than in 1970, the number of births occurring that year being the lowest recorded since 1872. The 1971 crude birth rate was 17.7. The natural increase in the population, i.e. the difference between the number of births and deaths for 1971 was 1,849. This figure is the second lowest since 1933. The total deaths of 3,202 during 1971 represents a crude death rate of 11.2.

Table 1 shows the causes of death in age groups and by sex. All forms of cancer and disease of the circulatory system accounted for nearly 72 per cent of all deaths.

The following table shows the number of births and deaths and their respective rates at various periods since 1900.

Births and Deaths since 1900

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of births</i>	<i>Birth rate per 1,000 population</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>Death rate per 1,000 population</i>
1971	5,051	17.7	3,202	11.2
1970	5,048	17.4	3,127	10.8
1969	5,116	17.5	3,510	12.0
1968	5,237	17.8	3,289	11.2
1967	5,593	18.9	3,157	10.7
1960	5,783	19.1	3,192	10.6
1950	5,825	19.3	3,476	11.5
1940	4,984	18.6	4,089	15.3
1930	6,288	20.6	3,833	12.5
1920	8,469	29.1	3,834	13.2
1910	8,014	29.1	4,253	15.2
1900	7,820	32.7	4,610	19.2

The births and deaths in Kingston upon Hull during 1971 occurred over the year as follows :—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Deaths	842	779	735	846
Births	1,187	1,347	1,268	1,249

Area Comparability Factors. The area comparability factors for the City furnished by the Registrar General are 0.97 for births and 1.2 for deaths. The adjusted birth rate is, therefore, 17.2 per 1,000 of the population and the adjusted death rate is 13.4.

Male and Female Deaths. The total of 3,202 deaths consisted of 1,661 males with a rate of 12.0, and 1,541 females with a rate of 10.2 per 1,000 of the population.

The main diseases with heavier mortality in males were :—

	Males	Females
Malignant neoplasms, lung and bronchus	201	33
Bronchitis and Emphysema	114	53

In contrast, the main diseases with heavier mortality in females were :—

	Males	Females
Cerebrovascular disease	159	256
Heart disease (excluding coronary disease)	111	150

Cancer. There were 702 deaths from all forms of cancer in 1971. Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 234 deaths, 201 being males, 33 being females, a slight reduction compared with 1970 deaths from cancer. Eighty-six per cent of all deaths due to lung cancer were in respect of males.

Coronary Disease. There were 912 deaths from this cause in 1971.

During 1971, the Medical Research Council continued its investigation into ischaemic heart disease presenting as “ sudden death ” and the connection between such deaths and hard and soft water, with the assistance of the Local Health Department, the Coroner and pathologists of six hard and six soft water areas chosen for this investigation.

The collection of data for this study ceased at the end of June, 1971 although further trace element studies of tap water were requested by the Medical Research Council and samples taken during September.

Indications are that there may be a higher incidence of deaths due to cardiovascular disease in soft water areas.

Heart Disease (excluding coronary diseases). There were 261 deaths in 1971 from these causes compared with 263 in 1970.

Cerebro Vascular Diseases. There were 415 deaths in this classification during 1971. 85.5% of these deaths were in respect of persons over sixty-five years of age. There was the usual preponderance of females over males in this category. The characteristic seen each year, both locally and nationally of male deaths exceeding female deaths in the 55-64 years age group did not occur this year, the preponderance of male deaths occurring in the 65-74 age group.

Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and other non-tuberculous Diseases of the Respiratory System. There were 451 deaths due to these causes during 1971. Pneumonia and bronchitis accounted for 94 per cent of deaths in these categories. There was the usual preponderance of males over female deaths due to bronchitis.

Infectious Diseases. There were 22 deaths due to infectious diseases which included 14 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis.

Infant Mortality. There were 106 infant deaths in 1971. The infant mortality rate was 21.0 compared with a rate of 17.5 in England and Wales. Deaths under four weeks were 56 with a neonatal mortality rate of 11.1 compared with a rate of 11.6 for England and Wales. Early neonatal mortality was 48 with a rate of 9.5 compared with a rate of 9.9 for England and Wales.

Stillbirths. There were 60 stillbirths in 1971, giving a rate of 11.7 compared with a rate of 12.5 for England and Wales. The following table shows stillbirths by sex and cause of death.

Still births by sex and cause of death

CAUSE OF DEATH	Male	Female	Total
Congenital malformation of foetus	6	4	10
Chronic disease of mother	—	2	2
Difficulty in labour	3	3	6
Diseases and conditions of pregnancy and childbirth	6	1	7
Placental and cord conditions	10	9	19
Birth Injury	—	—	—
Termination of pregnancy	—	—	—
Diseases of foetus and ill-defined causes	6	10	16
TOTAL	31	29	60

Perinatal Mortality Rate. Stillbirths and deaths under one week of age in combination per 1,000 live and stillbirths produced a perinatal mortality rate of 21.1 compared with a rate of 22.3 for England and Wales.

Accidents other than Motor Vehicle Accidents. There were 64 deaths in this category during 1971. Accidents in or near the home accounted for 54 of these and 41 of these were due to falls amongst the elderly.

PRINCIPAL SITES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, 1971

SITE OF DISEASE		AGE GROUPS										Tot- als	Grand Totals
		0-4	5-9	10- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	75- and over		
Buccal Cavity etc.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	15
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	2	1	11	
Oesophagus	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	5	14	21
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	
Stomach	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	16	9	41	75
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	16	13	34	
Intestine	M.	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	11	16	9	43	88
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	9	14	18	45	
Larynx	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	4
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Lung, Bronchus	M.	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	67	76	30	201	234
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	8	10	9	33	
Breast	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
	F.	—	—	—	—	3	3	7	13	11	9	46	
Uterus	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	3	4	15	15
Prostate	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	9	16	16
Leukaemia	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	3	10	18
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	8	
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M.	—	2	—	—	—	5	8	32	23	10	80	170
	F.	—	—	—	2	—	1	13	23	21	30	90	
Total	M.	—	2	—	—	—	10	42	133	147	78	412	702
	F.	—	—	—	2	4	10	34	65	84	91	290	

Deaths from Accidents in or near the Home

NATURE OF ACCIDENT	SEX	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	TOTALS	
Falls at Home	M.	—	—	—	1	2	3	30
	F.	—	—	—	2	25	27	
Falls in Hospital and other Institutions	M.	—	1	—	—	1	2	12
	F.	—	—	—	—	10	10	
Falls in the Street	M.	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Result of Fire	M.	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asphyxia	M.	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
	F.	—	—	1	—	1	2	
Other	M.	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	M.	—	2	3	2	7	14	54
	F.	—	—	1	2	37	40	

Deaths from Other Accidents

NATURE OF ACCIDENT	SEX	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	TOTALS	
Drowning—Including Sport or Pastime	M.	2	—	2	2	2	8	8
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Accidents at Work	M.	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	M.	2	—	4	2	2	10	10
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
GRAND TOTALS	M.	2	2	7	4	9	24	64
	F.	—	—	1	2	37	40	

Deaths due to Motor Vehicle Accidents. There were 38 deaths of residents of Kingston upon Hull due to motor vehicle accidents during 1971. Twenty-four of these deaths occurred within the boundaries of the City and fourteen occurred at other places. The following table shows the deaths by age, sex and nature of accident.

Deaths from Motor Vehicle traffic accidents

NATURE OF ACCIDENT	SEX	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	TOTALS	
To Pedestrian	M.	1	2	—	3	2	8	18
	F.	2	3	—	1	4	10	
To Pedal cyclist	M.	—	—	1	—	1	2	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Involving two or more vehicles	M.	—	—	6	2	2	10	10
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rider of motor cycle not involving collision	M.	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Motor vehicle not involving collision with other vehicle	M.	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Accidents	M.	—	—	2	2	1	5	5
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	M.	1	2	10	9	6	28	38
	F.	2	3	—	1	4	10	

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 mnth.	1/12 to 11/12	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 yrs and over	All Ages		Total Deaths in 1970
														Male	Female	Total
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	8	1	6
Late Effects of Respiratory T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Other Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2
Syphilis and its Sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Buccal Cavity etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	4	3	4	11	14
Malignant Neoplasm—Oesophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	10	14	7	19
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	32	22	41	34	74
Malignant Neoplasm—Intestine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	20	30	27	43	45	88
Malignant Neoplasm—Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	1	5
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung Bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	29	75	86	39	201	33	241
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	7	13	11	9	—	46	56
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	3	4	—	15	24
Malignant Neoplasm—Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	6	9	16	—	16
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	55	44	40	80	90	201
Other Malignant Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	21	2	5	—	3	2	3
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	6	6	12	26
Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	2	2
Avitaminoses etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	7
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	12	2	15	5
Anaemias	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Blood etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
Mental Disorders	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Multiple Sclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Other Diseases of Nervous System	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	4	12	21	18	24	29
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	12	10	6	16	26	29
Hypertensive Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	49	168	9	18	12	19	29
Ischaemic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	7	8	293	385	512	400	746
Other Forms of Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	9	44	102	58	49	55	102
Cerebrovascular Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	10	21	253	159	256	351
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	49	34	50	123
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	12
Pneumonia	4	37	1	1	—	2	6	1	10	9	23	55	103	122	135	356
Bronchitis and Ephysema	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	24	65	73	114	53	162
Asthma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	4	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	16	10	10	14
Peptic Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	6	9	15	7	15
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	4
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	6	5	9	17
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	1	4	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	14	8	17	15	29	33
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	3	6	5	12	10
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	5
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	12	8	11	15
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Complications of Pregnancy etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diseases of Skin Subcutaneous Tissue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	2	2	8	6
Congenital Anomalies	9	6	3	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	15	8	31
Birth Injury Difficult Labour etc.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	5	23
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	34
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	5	7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	1	2	5	—	7	2	1	4	7	4	6	28	11	35
All Other Accidents	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	3	2	—	5	11	36	22	40	61
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	7	5	—	2	19	3	35
All Other External Causes	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	5
Total all Causes	56	50	7	10	9	4	27	23	73	201	551	901	1290	1661	1541	3127

INFANT MORTALITY (NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE)—1971

CAUSES OF DEATH	1st Day	2nd Day	3rd Day	4th Day	5th Day	6th Day	7th Day	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	4th Week	Under 1 Mth.	1/2 Mths.	2/3 Mths.	3/4 Mths.	4/5 Mths.	5/6 Mths.	6/7 Mths.	7/8 Mths.	8/9 Mths.	9/10 Mths.	10/11 Mths.	11/12 Mths.	TOTAL	
																								1971	1970
Congenital Malformations....	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	3	—	1	8	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	21
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	8	4	4	8	2	3	2	3	—	—	—	40	39
Atelectasis	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Prematurity	—	11	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	40
Haemolytic Disease	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Birth Injury	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Heart Conditions	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Other Causes	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Total	28	14	1	1	1	2	1	48	5	2	1	56	11	8	5	9	3	3	3	5	—	2	1	106	—
1970	42	12	5	3	2	4	1	69	4	2	1	76	11	14	6	9	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	125

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971 IN RESPECT OF THE 21 WARDS IN THE CITY

District	Estimated Popula- tion	Area in acres, Land and Inland Water- ways	Persons to an acre	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Popula- tion	No. of Deaths	Death Rate from all causes per 1,000 Popula- tion	* No. of Deaths under 1 year	*Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births	†Perinatal Mortality Rate
Avenue ...	13,031	680	19.2	191	14.7	153	11.7	4	20.9	15.6
Beverley ...	13,183	993	13.3	296	22.5	145	11.0	3	10.1	6.7
Boothferry ...	14,972	680	22.0	97	6.5	163	10.9	4	41.2	60.0
Botanic ...	14,731	400	36.8	421	28.6	169	11.5	8	19.0	25.8
Bransholme	13,067	1,400	9.3	231	17.7	113	8.6	4	17.3	17.2
Coltman ...	12,816	505	25.4	331	25.8	150	11.7	9	27.2	14.9
Derringham	13,554	532	25.5	132	9.7	143	10.6	2	15.2	15.0
Drypool ...	15,055	831	18.1	512	34.0	222	14.7	14	27.3	17.5
Greatfield ...	15,544	600	25.9	145	9.3	167	10.7	3	20.7	47.0
Greenwood...	14,595	350	41.7	191	13.1	130	8.9	5	26.2	50.0
Holderness...	13,239	500	26.5	191	14.4	145	11.0	5	26.2	15.5
Longhill ...	16,616	600	27.7	181	10.9	148	8.9	3	16.6	21.7
Marfleet ...	13,142	1,601	8.2	298	22.7	154	11.7	6	20.1	26.4
Myton ...	9,446	773	12.2	239	25.3	207	21.9	5	20.9	20.6
Newington ...	14,158	303	46.7	281	19.8	155	10.9	7	24.9	14.2
Newland ...	12,676	526	24.1	172	13.6	144	11.4	4	23.3	17.4
Pickering ...	14,291	1,145	12.5	145	10.1	185	12.9	2	13.8	0.0
St. Andrew's	13,092	532	24.6	379	28.9	175	13.4	8	21.2	20.8
Stoneferry	10,629	2,048	5.2	245	23.1	73	6.9	5	20.4	28.1
Sutton ...	12,392	1,900	6.5	206	16.6	122	9.8	3	14.6	19.2
University	14,451	700	20.6	167	11.6	143	9.9	2	12.0	17.9
TOTAL	284,680	17,599	16.2	5,051	17.7	3,202	11.2	106	21.0	21.1

NOTES—Ward populations have been estimated on the basis of the 1961 census figures.

* Most of the infantile mortality rates of wards are based on very small numbers and comparisons with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance ; it is preferable to refer to the absolute numbers involved.

† Perinatal Mortality Rate is stillbirths plus deaths under 1 week per thousand live and stillbirths.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

METEOROLOGY

Meteorological records are kept by the Parks Superintendent at a Climatological Station in Pearson Park. Readings are taken daily at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Particulars of the meteorological readings will be found in Table IV.

			Eight feet above sea level	
			1971	1970
Highest Mean Temperature	....		84.0°F., 28.89°C., 11th July	80.0°F., 26.67°C., 16th & 21st June
Lowest Mean Temperature	....		23.0°F., —5.00°C., 3rd & 5th January	18.0°F., 7.78°C., 8th January
Total Rainfall	....	....	578.0 m.m.	650.24 m.m.
No. of days on which rain fell	....		175	111
No. of sunless days	....	....	83	78
No. of hours of bright sunshine			1454.2	1522.6

Direction of prevailing wind :—

			N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
1971	....	....	3	62	1	38	2	170	10	42	37
1970	....	....	8	53	9	44	7	137	20	51	27

SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL FOR 1971 AND PREVIOUS 5 YEARS

	ANNUALLY		THIRD QUARTERS					
	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Inches of Rain	Hours of Bright Sunshine			Total Rainfall in m.m.		
			July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
1971	1,454	578.0	231.3	156.9	163.9	29.30	99.90	25.60
1970	1,522	650.24	148.6	177.0	136.5	90.94	41.15	24.89
1969	1,258	825.25	222.0	137.0	112.0	77.98	24.89	37.34
1968	1,222	792.27	112.3	120.0	129.6	92.71	54.36	178.31
1967	1,519	554.48	210.5	145.5	116.4	19.30	20.83	46.74
1966	1,241	802.13	167.0	167.3	114.4	76.71	118.11	51.56

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1971

	At Nine a.m. Local Time				Mean Relative Humidity	At Nine p.m. Local Time		Mean Temperature at 9 p.m. Reading	Under-ground Temperature		Total Hours of Bright Sunshine	Directions of the Wind								Total Rainfall m.m.
	Mean Reading of					Reading of Self-registering Thermometers			Temperature			Wind								
	Baro-meter	Attach ed Therm.	Dry Bulb Therm.	Wet Bulb Therm.		Max. in Air	Min. in Air		At 30 c.m.	At 100 c.m.		N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.		Calm
January	ins. 29.66	deg. 40.90	deg. 39.1	deg. 38.3	deg. 44.3	deg. 35.4	deg. 39.8	deg. 40.0	deg. 44.0	hours 36.8	2		6	1	13			2	7	ins. 55.9
February	30.07	41.43	39.9	38.6	47.2	35.8	41.5	40.7	43.8	56.6		1	2	1	18	2	1	3	3	16.4
March	29.96	43.84	41.8	39.5	48.2	36.7	42.5	42.5	43.9	95.1		5	1	1	15	3	6	1	40.5	
April	30.34	48.50	45.8	43.3	51.4	39.4	45.4	46.9	46.3	102.9	1	16	5	4	4	1		3	51.5	
May	29.93	57.16	53.8	50.2	61.0	44.1	52.6	53.9	50.4	220.7		8	8	10	10		4	1	35.7	
June	29.93	59.43	55.5	52.0	60.6	48.2	54.4	57.1	53.1	138.2		10	1	1	11		5	2	60.2	
July	30.12	67.90	63.2	59.0	71.1	54.5	62.8	63.6	58.1	231.3		2	6	17	17		2	4	29.3	
August	29.89	63.65	61.5	58.2	67.9	63.5	65.7	62.1	59.9	156.9		5	5	17	17		3	1	99.9	
September	30.21	59.67	58.0	55.2	66.9	49.5	58.2	59.3	58.8	163.9		7	2	12	12	1	5	3	25.6	
October	30.18	54.00	52.5	50.1	60.9	46.1	53.5	53.6	56.2	137.3		4	1	22	22		3	1	49.0	
November	29.94	44.40	42.6	41.3	49.5	37.9	43.7	44.9	49.5	73.2			1	1	12	1	11	5	81.9	
December	29.86	43.97	46.0	42.6	48.5	39.4	43.9	42.7	46.7	41.3		4		19	19	2	6		32.1	
Total or Average	30.01	52.07	50.0	47.4	56.5	44.2	50.3	50.6	50.9	1454.2	362	138	2170	1042	37578.0					

EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Manager of the Kingston upon Hull Employment Exchange. In addition to Kingston upon Hull the Exchange covers an area to the east of the City including Hornsea and Withernsea, but of course the County Borough accounts for something in the region of nine-tenths of the population concerned.

Unemployment

Average number of persons unemployed
during 1971

Men	....	....	....	....	....	6,774
Boys	....	....	....	....	....	378
Women	....	....	....	....	....	608
Girls	....	....	....	....	....	147
1971 Peak Month	December			Local Percentage	National Percentage	
	8,660			5.4%	4%	
Lowest Month	June					
	7,196			4.7%	3.2%	

(The percentages of 5.4% and 4.7% are given for the areas covered by the Hull, Hessle and Beverley Employment Exchanges. Owing to the close industrial relationships between the Hull area and the adjoining areas it is not possible to give the percentage rate of unemployment for Hull alone).

Employment

	Number of employed persons		
	Males	Females	Total
1961	95,241	47,411	142,652
1962	97,518	49,457	146,975
1963	98,178	50,875	149,053
1964	98,175	51,227	149,402
1965	100,969	53,122	154,091
1966	101,695	55,885	157,580
1967	97,958	51,521	149,479
1968	96,631	52,592	149,223
1969	94,701	54,295	148,996
1970	91,183	55,451	146,634

Industrial Rehabilitation. During 1971 the numbers of persons attending courses of industrial rehabilitation at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit, Chamberlain Road, Hull were as follows :—

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
575	46	621

Of these, 407 males and 39 females were from the Hull area, the remainder were from other districts. One blind man completed a course of industrial rehabilitation away from Hull during 1971.

Registered Disabled Persons. The total number of registered disabled persons in the Hull Employment Exchange area at April 1971 were 6,632. Of these, 1,161 were unemployed at that time including 45 who were regarded as being in need of employment under sheltered conditions. Comparable figures of unemployed registered disabled persons in mid June 1971 were 1,228 including 44 in need of sheltered employment, and mid-December 1971, 1,247 including 40 in need of sheltered employment.

Sheltered Employment. There were 104 persons in sheltered employment at the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind at 31st March 1971, comprising the following groups :—

	Hull Area		Other Districts	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Blind Persons	49	5	16	2
Partially Sighted Persons	3	—	—	1
Severely Disabled Sighted Persons	15	5	8	—
Total	67	10	24	3

The number of severely disabled persons at the Hull Remploy Factory at the end of 1971 was 157. The numbers in various disability groups are as follows :

Amputees	....	....	....	....	7
Arthritis	....	....	....	....	5
Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System					9
Bronchitis and Emphysema	....	....	....		8
Ear Defects with speech	....	....	....		1
Eye Defects other than blind	....	....	....		1
Injuries to head	....	....	....		1
Injuries and diseases of the lower limbs			....		10
Injuries and diseases of the upper limbs			....		4
Spondylitis	....	....	....	....	3
Paraplegia	....	....	....	....	5
Mental Disorders	....	....	....	....	22
Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	8
Disseminated Sclerosis and other organic					
nervous diseases	....	....	....	....	10
T.B. (Pulmonary)	....	....	....	....	48
T.B. (Non-Pulmonary)	....	....	....	....	9
Others	....	....	....	....	6

Age and duration of employment are :—

	Men	Women		Men	Women
Under 18	1	—	Employed up to 1 year	3	—
18 — 21	4	—	Employed 1 to 2 years	9	—
22 — 25	6	—	Employed 3 to 5 years	29	1
26 — 30	—	1	Employed 6 to 10 years	28	—
31 — 35	4	—	Employed 11 to 15 years	27	1
36 — 40	5	1	Employed over 15 years	55	4
41 — 45	20	1			
46 — 50	30	—			
51 — 55	28	3			
56 — 60	31	—			
61 — 65	22	—			
	151	6		151	6

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

Registration of Nursing Homes. During the year the York Diocesan Maternity Hostel was moved from Sutton House to Linnaeus House. The new premises were duly registered and registration was cancelled in respect of Sutton House. This did not affect the number of registered nursing homes in the City which at the year end remained at three.

It was found that the Conduct of Nursing Homes Regulations, 1963 were being contravened in one of the nursing homes. Informal action was taken to ensure that the regulations in respect of fire precautions and the permitted number of patients were complied with.

Medical Examinations. 1,859 examinations were carried out by medical officers of the Department, 1,485 being in respect of new appointments, admission to the Sick Pay and/or Superannuation Schemes, fitness to continue in employment, to drive heavy goods and public service vehicles, etc., and 374 in connection with the operation of the Corporation's Sick Pay Scheme. 12 employees were examined in their own homes, the remainder of the examinations being carried out in the East Hull and Sykes Street Clinics. Of the total number of appointments made for medical examinations of one kind or another, 229 were not kept, some because of illness and some because of inability to attend on the date specified, but the majority (being appointments for sick pay examinations) were cancelled because the persons concerned had returned to duty or were about to do so.

In connection with employees excluded from the Sick Pay Scheme, opinions were given in 45 cases of sickness as to whether absence was likely to be related to the medical disability because of which the employee had been excluded from the Scheme.

The Department's medical officers also carried out terminal medical examinations on 200 students at the College of Education.

From time to time when it appeared that an employee attending for medical examination might be in need of practical help or guidance, the welfare officer of the Director of Administration's Establishment Section was informed, so that he could visit the employee at home.

Open Spaces. Information supplied by the Parks Superintendent shows that there are in the City and immediately adjoining it, approximately one thousand and four acres of Public Parks, Gardens, Recreation Grounds and Open Spaces owned by the Corporation—and particulars kindly furnished by the Director of Education indicate other open spaces to include sites controlled by the Education Committee and prepared for school playing fields, of an area of 725.90 acres. Additional sites not prepared for this purpose total 63.22 acres.

City Mortuary. During 1971, 524 post-mortem examinations were carried out in the City Mortuary.

Inquests were held at the Coroner's Court, Police Headquarters, Queen's Gardens. Dr. Philip Science, Her Majesty's Coroner for the City, has kindly furnished the following statistics :—

	1971	1970
Enquiries and Inquests in connection with which there were post mortem examinations	816	756
Enquiries and Inquests in connection with which there were no post mortem examinations	97	136
Total number of cases investigated	913	892
Inquest with Jury, exclusive of adjournments	39	48
Bodies accommodated at :—		
City Mortuary	602	556
Hospitals, etc.	311	336
	913	892

Disposal of the Dead. The Parks Superintendent has submitted the following information regarding cemeteries :—

Total area of cemetery land — — — — —	142 acres
Area in use for interments — — — — —	116 „
Area reserved for cemetery extensions but used for other purposes —	26 „

The present accommodation for the disposal of the dead is considered to be adequate for a number of years.

Cremations. In 1971 the Crematorium carried out 2,695 cremations—an increase of 11 on the previous year. Of the cremations carried out at the Hull Crematorium, 1,868 were of residents of Kingston upon Hull, which was 58.34% of the total deaths for the same period.

Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories. The chemical and bacteriological work undertaken in the City Laboratories is the subject of a separate report by the City Analyst and Corporation Bacteriologist, R. T. Hunter, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Most of the bacteriological work for this City is performed in the Medical Research Council's Public Health Laboratory accommodated in the Hull Royal Infirmary. The Public Health Laboratory is under the direction of Dr. J. H. McCoy and serves as the bacteriological centre for a wide area of Yorkshire.

PART II

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE
AND SANITATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Water. The Water Engineer and Manager has kindly supplied the following information.

The Water Department supplies 101,315 dwellings within the City covering the whole of the estimated population of 284,680. Distribution is by public water main direct to houses, etc., no supplies being given by means of standpipes.

The supply to the whole area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. A total of some 349 bacteriological samples of raw water and 785 bacteriological samples of water passing into supply was examined during the year. The bacteriological quality of water passing into supply was satisfactory.

Regular chemical analyses were taken from water supplied ; these indicated no significant variation from previous years.

The water supplied has no plumbo-solvent action. Fluoride is not added to the water.

Drainage and Sewerage. The following information has been supplied by the Director of Technical Services :—

West Hull. The Humberside Pumping Station handles the majority of the combined foul and surface water flows from areas to the west of the River Hull and also from the greater part of the Urban District Council of Haltemprice. Screenings are separated from the flows, macerated and then pumped into the River Humber during ebb tide periods. No other treatment is given to the remainder of the flow prior to pumping into the river during any state of the tide.

A privately developed housing estate off Beverley Road near to the City boundary is drained to a small sewage treatment works. These Works have continued to discharge a satisfactorily treated sewage effluent into the River Hull.

The Old Town, including the Waterhouse Lane area, drains by gravity directly into the Rivers Hull and Humber, and to alleviate flooding in this area, work has started on the design of the Central Area Trunk Sewer which will allow this part of the City to be drained to the Humberside Pumping Station. A technical report and drawings for this trunk sewer have been submitted to the Department of the Environment for approval and the preparation of Tender Documents for the first stage of the scheme is now in hand.

East Hull. A small area which lies between the River Hull and Victoria Dock is drained by gravity directly into the River Humber.

Apart from the Bransholme development, referred to separately below, the remainder of East Hull is drained by a combined system to the East Hull Pumping Station, the flow being discharged, untreated, into the River Humber. A limited foul flow from the parishes of Bilton, Coniston and Sproatley in the adjacent Holderness Rural District is discharged into the head of the Holderness Road trunk sewer and is also handled by the Corporation's pumping station.

Towards the end of the year work on the superstructure of the extension to the East Hull Pumping Station and on the installation of machinery was substantially complete. Commissioning Works to divert the flows into the extended Station through new sections of the sewerage system were in progress.

Construction of the final section of the Northern Trunk Sewer, situated in the area of proposed industrial development between Leads Road and Sutton Road, was commenced during the year. The downstream length of the section, Contract 8.F., progressed to substantial completion and work was due to start on the upstream length, Contract 8.G., at the end of the year.

Bransholme. The Bransholme Sewage Treatment Works operated satisfactorily throughout the year and the standard of effluent discharged to the River Hull remained well above the minimum specified by the Yorkshire River Authority.

An average Biochemical Oxygen Demand of 13.5 parts per million was achieved against the River Authority's permitted maximum of 40 p.p.m.

The disposal of increasing quantities of sludge due to the rising population became a more serious problem towards the end of the year when the population figure reached 19,000. It is anticipated that the inadequacy of the available sludge drying area and lack of mechanical handling facilities will be overcome by transporting liquid digested sludge and spraying it on to farmland.

Trade Effluent Control. Control continued to be exercised over the quantity and quality of trade effluent passed into the public sewerage system, and a number of unauthorised discharges of obnoxious chemicals into the system were investigated.

Adequacy of Sewerage System. Apart from certain areas in East Hull referred to above, the sewerage system in the district is considered to be reasonably adequate. For the past twenty-four years the Corporation has been engaged upon large scale main drainage works which are still proceeding, and which will ultimately relieve existing restrictions and provide drainage facilities for future development within the City.

Arrangements for sewage disposal are in conformity with present legislation controlling tidal waters.

Public Cleansing. The services operated under this heading are controlled by the Public Cleansing Superintendent who has kindly supplied the following information :—

Refuse Collection. A weekly collection of refuse was maintained except at Bank Holiday periods when variations were kept to a minimum by overtime working. During 1971, 89,093 tons of refuse were collected.

Under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, 15 abandoned cars were moved and 74 others were dealt with by the owners following investigations by the Department. The dumping of mattresses and other rubbish continues in spite of the fact that members of the public can dispose of unwanted property free of charge at Chapman Street or Scarborough Street Depots between 7-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Monday to Friday and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday.

Refuse Disposal. Refuse was disposed of as follows :—

- (a) Separation and Incineration—51.1% of the refuse collected was dealt with at the two Refuse Disposal Plants at Chapman Street.
- (b) Controlled Tipping—48.9% of the refuse collected was tipped at sites at Bransholme, Catfoss and Hessle.

Tipping facilities are granted to Hornsea Urban District Council and 3,591 tons of refuse was disposed of at the Catfoss Tip on their behalf.

Income from the sale of salvaged materials during 1971 amounted to £28,265.

Street Cleansing. The 286 miles of streets within the City boundary are swept by 102 Street Sweepers either manually or by the use of 11 manulectric trucks, 3 mechanical road sweepers and 4 New Era Pavement Sweepers. Areas in the City centre affected by the parking of cars are swept by a gang working during the night. During the year 48,531 street gullies were cleansed. The Department's gully machines also cleansed cesspits in adjoining local authority areas, the cost being recoverable.

Public Conveniences. After considering the cost of coin lock conversions and the damage caused to the locks by vandalism, it was decided that from 15th February, 1971, when decimal currency became effective, there would be no charge for the use of toilets.

Staff. The total staff administering and operating the Public Cleansing Services as at 31st December, 1971 was 518.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AND SANITATION

This section of the report, together with the following sections on Housing and Food and Drugs, covers most of the work carried out by the public health inspectors. Table V summarises the number of inspections made, notices served and improvements effected and the corresponding figures for 1970 are included for comparison.

On comparing the two sets of figures it will be noticed that the number of houses inspected under the Housing Acts in 1971 was more than double the figure for the previous year. This was a consequence of a greatly increased rate of slum clearance work. The number of housing inspections for qualification certificates also shows a substantial increase. There was, in fact, a general all round increase of activity in connection with housing, including inspections and improvement of houses in multiple occupation, and preliminary survey work in connection with the Council's first general improvement area, known as the Durham Street Area, comprising 672 houses.

There was also an increase in the number of visits for rodent control and this was due mainly to the continuing trouble from warfarin resistant mice—a problem being experienced in all parts of the country and even in the Houses of Parliament ! Years ago, householders troubled by mice would either go to the nearest chemist and buy a tin of quick-acting poison or else to a hardware shop and buy a mousetrap. Today the most effective quick-acting poisons are either banned by the Cruel Poisons Act, 1962, or are not available for sale to the general public. Traps are still available but the public have tended to leave such problems to the local authority rather than help themselves. When the local authority have to send a workman several times to a house to kill 1 or 2 mice, those mice become very expensive. They are found in thousands of houses and move from one house to another through any small holes under floors, etc. The department employs 11 full-time rodent operatives for laying poison, etc., and the public health inspectors, in addition to supervising that work, also deal with the rodent-proofing of property and the removal of sources of attraction, or harbourage, of rodents. The inspections and investigations recorded in Table V relate only to inspectorial work.

It will also be seen that the number of letters, verbal notices and reminders issued increased from 1,750 to 3,385 while the number of houses in which defects were remedied as a result of notices under the Public Health Act dropped by nearly 400. This is a pointer to the increasing difficulty which is being encountered with regard to the carrying out of repairs, especially jobs which are small but nevertheless important—for example, a few slates off a roof. To a jobbing builder who has his books full of substantial orders involving improvement grants, etc., these small repairs have a low priority, but to a householder with rain dripping on to the bed, they are urgent. There is obviously plenty of work available for small firms engaged on property repairs and it is to be hoped that some will take the opportunity to expand.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND SUBSEQUENT ACTION

							1970	1971
Complaints registered	....	....	....	....	....	....	11976	12202
<i>Inspections and Investigations, etc.—</i>								
Houses (under Public Health Act)	....	....	....	....	....	....	3941	3708
Houses (under Housing Acts)	....	....	....	....	....	....	2605	5911
Houses (for overcrowding)	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	31
Passages, Areas, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	204	316
Ownership of Premises, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	2451	2140
Premises infested with—Rats or Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	4745	5357
Insect Pests	....	....	....	....	....	....	1984	1756
Milkshops and Dairies	....	....	....	....	....	....	208	92
Ice-cream Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	118	205
Caravans	....	....	....	....	....	....	364	18
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	2860	2847
Rent Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	432	196
Qualification Certificates	....	....	....	....	....	....	2635	3899
Offensive Trades Premises	....	....	....	{	Day	....	1232	1066
					Night	....	326	313
Smoke Observations and Inspections (Industrial)	....	....	....	....	....	....	3003	2677
Dust and Grit Observations and Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	887	929
Visits in connection with Smoke Control Areas	....	....	....	....	....	....	258	273
Noise Observations and Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	248	252
Pigsty Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	247	245
Common Lodging Houses	....	....	....	{	Day	....	555	581
					Night	....	—	—
Seamen's Lodging Houses	....	....	....	{	Day	....	64	64
					Night	....	—	—
Houses in multiple occupation	....	....	....	{	Day	....	2998	3411
					Night	....	8	1
Factories—General and Sanitary Provisions	....	....	....	....	....	....	377	402
Shops (Observations and Inspections)	....	....	....	....	....	....	2780	2328
Shops (Sunday Trading)	....	....	....	....	....	....	255	22
Cinemas and Theatres	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	7
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	....	243	311
Workplaces	....	....	....	....	....	....	484	467
Other Food premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	812	893
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	3183	3376
*Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	7297	7574
Totals							47844	51668
<i>Revisits and Re-inspections—</i>								
Houses (under Public Health Act)	....	....	....	....	....	....	3932	3401
Houses (under Housing Act)	....	....	....	....	....	....	672	1266
Factories—General and Sanitary Provisions	....	....	....	....	....	....	324	338
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	30
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	5297	5034
Totals							10269	10069

*Miscellaneous includes abortive visits (occupier out) etc., visits to each house served by an obstructed sewer etc.

Notices served—

	1970	1971
Informal (Public Health Acts)	3424	2947
Statutory (under Public Health Act)	1649	1247
Statutory (under Housing Act)	16	7
Statutory (under Clean Air Act)	2	1
Informal (Clean Air Act)	95	110
Infringements of Bye-laws at registered premises....	238	184
Other Letters, Verbal Notices and Reminders	1750	3385
Factories Act, 1961—Power Factories	6	3
Non-power Factories	—	—
Shops	85	123
Other Food premises	15	78
Totals	7280	8085

Results of Action taken—

Floors relaid or repaired	332	305
Walls and Ceilings repaired	852	925
Dampness of walls remedied	709	688
Roofs repaired	1109	989
Spoutings repaired	1158	798
Fall-spoutings disconnected from drains	9	1
Windows repaired or made to open	1036	1362
Sinks provided	20	39
Fireplaces, flues repaired	163	229
Verminous houses disinfested	1048	913
Verminous persons cleansed	8	3
Drains freed from obstruction	1768	1568
Drains relaid or repaired	176	127
Yards drained, paved or repaired	99	228
W.C.'s reconstructed or repaired, etc.	286	243
New W.C. pedestals or cisterns provided	75	95
Dustbins provided	413	416
Rat infested premises cleared	2862	3388
Smoke nuisances abated	344	297
Miscellaneous improvements effected and nuisances abated	1225	1624
Overcrowding abated	117	77
Noise nuisances abated	7	10
Contraventions remedied at registered premises	1089	838
Contraventions remedied at O.S.R. premises	393	285
Totals	15288	15448

Houses in which defects were remedied

By owners as a result of :		
Informal action	2052	2064
Notices under Public Health Act	1023	659
By Local Authority in default of owners :		
Under Public Health Act	1476	1057
Totals	4551	3780

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED DURING 1971

Act and Section under which served: (1)	No. of Notices served (2)	No. complied with (including those served in previous years and complied with in 1971) (3)	No. of Notices complied with by the Corporation in default of owner (included in Col. (3)) (4)	No. not complied with at the end of 1971 (5)
<i>Public Health Act, 1936—</i>				
Section 24—Sewers	74	56	51	10
Do. (as amended by Section 49 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952)	240	245	238	20
Section 39—Drains, etc.	70	55	39	18
„ 45—Water-closets	41	28	4	16
„ 56—Paving of :				
Yards	7	1	—	7
Courts	10	4	1	10
Passages	42	13	13	42
„ 75—Dustbins	56	74	25	25
„ 93—Nuisances	508	411	1	214
<i>Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952—</i>				
Section 51—Stopped-up drains	199	210	183	108
<i>Clean Air Act, 1956—</i>				
Sections 1, 11 and 16	1	1	—	—
<i>Housing Act, 1961</i>				
Section 15	7	7	—	—
Totals	1,255	1,105	555	470

Legal Proceedings

Number of cases in which information was laid	25
Summonses withdrawn—work carried out	17
Nuisance orders made	8

A further 3 summonses were issued for failure to comply with nuisance orders and resulted in 2 fines of £5 and one of £1.

Eight nuisance orders were outstanding at the end of 1970 and further proceedings resulted in one fine of £10, 6 of £5 and 1 of £1.

Total amount of fines imposed during the year—£52.

Pigeons. Under the provisions of Section 48 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930, the Council is empowered to trap pigeons believed to have no owners. The birds are caught alive in large traps which are replenished daily with food and water. Due to shortages and frequent changes both in the inspectorial staff and the workmen of the Department, no traps have been set for the past two years but a resumption was made late in 1971 and by the end of the year 980 birds had been trapped. Of these, 43 were ringed birds and after the information concerning ownership had been obtained from the various Homing Unions, the owners were asked whether they desired the birds to be returned to them. A small fee was charged to cover the cost of transport and feeding during the time the birds had been in the possession of the Local Authority.

Sparrow Infestation. The department is licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to kill sparrows by the use of narcotics. This method can only be employed when the birds are inside or in close proximity to a large building such as a warehouse or food factory, and exist in considerable numbers. During the year 30 sparrows were destroyed in one treatment at a bakery.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

This City is co-operating with the Ministry of Technology in a scheme for obtaining accurate measurement of atmospheric pollution on a standardised and nation-wide basis. All the co-operating bodies are using apparatus of identical design, installed in five specified types of neighbourhood so that results from different towns and districts can be compared.

The following table shows the records from these five instruments since the scheme began in 1964. It will be noticed that in the first two districts, which are mainly residential, the amount of smoke exceeds the amount of sulphur dioxide (except for the year 1970) but in the next two districts which are industrial and commercial, the sulphur dioxide exceeds the smoke. This is because industrial and commercial heating installations are more efficient than domestic open fires—a far greater tonnage of coal and oil is consumed in those districts but because of the higher efficiency there is less smoke ; the high sulphur dioxide figures are an indication of the greater volume of fuel consumed and are not materially affected by the question of efficient combustion. Smoke and sulphur dioxide from tall industrial chimneys, are, however, discharged at a greater height than domestic smoke and are consequently dispersed over a wider area—only a small proportion will reach ground level in the district in which they are produced.

The table shows a general increase of smoke in all districts for 1971. This was due partly to the fact that all smoke control orders were suspended from the end of 1970 to 30th April, 1971, and partly to a general slackening in the effectiveness of control. The last mentioned reason is a natural consequence of suspending all orders in two successive winters (1969/70 and 1970/71) due to shortages of solid smokeless fuel. Some people had coal in stock at the end of the period of suspension and some coal merchants and householders assumed—wrongly—that smoke control was being abandoned.

AIR POLLUTION BY SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Microgrammes per cubic metre of air

Site	Years							
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<i>Gordon Street</i> (High Density residential)								
Smoke	201	210	183	173	159	155	112	173
Sulphur dioxide	151	163	157	143	124	127	120	148
<i>Ellerburn Avenue</i> (Low density residential)								
Smoke	136	124	112	106	108	120	92	103
Sulphur dioxide	109	107	106	100	91	102	96	90
<i>Clough Road</i> (Industrial)								
Smoke	117	83	77	76	60	68	49	58
Sulphur dioxide	176	158	149	125	87	98	92	100
<i>High Street</i> (Commercial)								
Smoke	123	103	94	92	82	98	70	87
Sulphur dioxide	142	124	119	114	88	104	92	109
<i>Greenwich Avenue</i> (Residential smoke control area)								
Smoke	51	41	34	49	43	51	49	81
Sulphur dioxide	94	74	75	89	68	80	84	105

The High Street instrument was installed before the current national survey was inaugurated and its records from 1954 to 1968 show a strong and consistent downward trend over the whole of that period, but even in this case, there was an unfortunate set-back in 1969 and 1971 due to smokeless fuel shortages, the recordings for smoke being as follows :—

Average

1954-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
300	180	170	160	130	123	103	94	92	82	98	70	87

Recordings from similar instruments all over the United Kingdom are published monthly and annually by the Ministry of Technology so that comparisons can be made, taking into account the five different categories of district. As indicated in my report for last year, many other cities and towns which were behind Kingston upon Hull as regards progress towards clean air prior to 1963, have since reversed that position and many have now completed their programmes.

Smoke Control Areas

Between 1958 and 1962 the Council made ten smoke control orders covering 4,848 acres and 29,245 premises. No further orders were made from 1963 to 1968 on account of difficulties concerning solid smokeless fuels. In August, 1969, the Council made the Kingston upon Hull No. 11 (Bransholme) Smoke Control Order, 1969, and this was confirmed without modification by the Minister. It covers 3,068 acres of land which is now undergoing rapid development. At the date of making the order 1,344 corporation dwellings and 125 privately built houses had been completed but the total number projected is 13,000 dwellings plus other buildings. Most of these dwellings will be heated by gas or electricity but some of the privately built houses will use solid smokeless fuel.

Towards the end of 1971 the Council agreed to resume its programme of smoke control and decided to make provision in the next year's estimates for two more areas—one in North Hull and the other around Durham Street.

Industrial Smoke and Dust

Since the war there has been a striking reduction in the amount of smoke produced by industry. The tendency appears to be towards the installation of packaged type boilers, automatically oil-fired for steam raising, with oil and gas-fired sectional boilers for central heating. The use of oil and gas-fired air heaters for factory and workshop space-heating appears to be quite popular. Solid fuel installations in the City continue to decline.

Section 6 of the 1968 Act, together with the Clean Air (Height of Chimneys) (Prescribed Form) Regulations, 1969, afford tight control on the height of chimneys. Consultation between applicants and the Local Authority's officers prior to submission of applications establishes a realistic approach to the work and prevents unnecessary waste of time. 6 applications were dealt with during the year.

The following are a few examples of local industrial problems.

Disposal of Waste Products. Incineration of trade refuse continues to give rise to a large number of complaints about smoke—24 were received by the department during 1971. All these were investigated and advice was given.

Ironworks. No major improvements have been carried out at the large ironworks in the City during the year. The only remaining pair of cold blast cupolas were removed during the year. Iron is now produced entirely by hot blast cupolas.

Ultra-Marine Works. The manufacture of ultra-marine in the Stoneferry area gives rise to pollution by smoke and sulphurous fumes. Conversion to gas firing is continuing and will eliminate the dark smoke but the problem of sulphur fumes remains.

Electricity Generating Station. All the boilers at this peak demand station have now been diverted into the single tall chimney, thus improving the efflux velocity of the gases. Even so, during misty or foggy weather, atmospheric conditions in the Sculcoates Lane/Beverley Road area are very bad. The height and position of the cooling tower seem to nullify the effects of fume dispersal from the higher chimney and the gases quickly reach ground level. Grit collecting efficiencies leave a lot to be desired. It would seem that the best and quickest way to improve conditions in the vicinity of the station would be by converting to gas firing. It is almost impossible to avoid periodical emissions of smoke and considerable emissions of grit from this old station while it is burning coal and operating on a fluctuating load, and it is situated in the midst of residential property.

Dry Cleaning Establishments. During the last few years there has been a great increase in the number of dry cleaning launderettes. The dry cleaning fluid used is usually perchloroethylene. The maximum permitted concentration for the fumes of this liquid is 100 parts per million parts of air by volume (the rating for carbon monoxide is 50 p.p.m. (Vol)).

Close control of the positioning of fume exhausts, ventilation of shops and the clothes hanging areas should be exercised and operatives made aware of the health hazards involved—particularly the necessity for the prohibition of smoking in atmospheres contaminated with chlorinated solvent vapours which on passing through a lighted cigarette decompose into acidic and toxic products such as phosgene.

A system of prior approval and certification before use of dry cleaning equipment is required.

Drum reconditioning Works. This type of operation gives rise to malodour in the air from a variety of chemicals which the drums may have contained. The chemicals may, or may not, be toxic. Much tighter control on the supply and return of drums, at least as regards those that have contained dangerous chemicals, should be exercised by chemical manufacturers. The tendency is to supply on a non-returnable basis and what happens to the drums after use is nobody's concern.

Prior Approval of Boiler Installations. No application for prior approval under Section 3 of the 1956 Act was received but there were 41 notices of intention to install furnaces.

Improvements effected include the installation of—

- 1 oil fired economic boiler
- 2 coal fired vekos boilers
- 3 packaged boilers (1 gas, 2 oil fired)
- 45 sectional boilers (15 gas, 30 oil fired)
- 22 air heaters (1 gas, 21 oil fired)
- 1 cold blast cupola with dry grit collector
- 1 oil fired fractionating plant
- 4 wood mush fired Torry kilns for smoking fish
- 2 wood mush fired Torry kilns for bacon smoking.

12 boilers were taken out, together with 19 furnaces (13 solid fuel and 6 oil) and a further 19 alterations were made to furnaces and equipment to improve combustion. Work to suppress dust at 7 premises was carried out.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the smoke inspectors during the year :—

Observations and inspections :—

No. of smoke observations	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,943
Smoke nuisances observed	....	....	....	....	....	....	111
Observations re grit and dust	....	....	....	....	....	....	757
Grit and dust nuisances observed	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
Inspection of premises (Smoke, Grit and Dust)	....	....	....	....	....	....	906
Visits in connection with smoke control areas	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
Contraventions of Smoke Control Orders	....	....	....	....	....	....	6

Action taken :—

Verbal cautions given	....	....	....	....	....	....	111
Written cautions and letters	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Statutory notices served	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Legal proceedings instituted	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

Result of action :—

No. of nuisances abated or contraventions remedied							142
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----

Improvements effected :—

Alterations to boilers, furnaces or chimneys	....	....	....	....	....	....	183
Improved stokers or fuel	....	....	....	....	....	....	112
Arrangements for arresting dust and grit	....	....	....	....	....	....	23

Proposals concerning new boiler plant :—

No. of plans examined	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
No. passed without alteration	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
No. requiring alteration before approval							
re chimneys	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Other notifications received	....	....	....	....	....	....	41

In addition, 25 plans which had been submitted to the City Architect under the Building Regulations were, in accordance with long-standing practice, examined by inspectors of the Health Department for matters covered by the Factories Acts, Clean Air Act, etc. When any unsatisfactory features were noted they were brought to the attention of the private architect concerned and rectified.

108 complaints were received from the general public concerning smoke, soot, grit, etc., arising from boiler plant 6 ; incineration of refuse 24 ; power station 2 ; miscellaneous smoke nuisances 15. 61 complaints were made relating to nuisances from vapours, dust, etc., arising otherwise than from the combustion of fuel.

Offensive Trades

The number of trades classified as “ offensive ” and operating in the City at the end of 1971 was 13, involving 71 premises and including 64 premises in respect of which the Corporation’s consent operates for a limited period. The following table shows the number of businesses classified according to the trade carried on—

Bone Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Fat Melters ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Fat Extractors	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tallow Melters	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Fish Curers ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Rag and Bone Dealers	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Gut Scrapers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tripe Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fish Manure Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Fish Oil Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Glue Maker ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Soap Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tanners	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
							—
							71

All premises used for offensive trades are subject to systematic day and night observations. During 1971, 1,066 day and 313 night inspections were made of these premises and other places where effluvium nuisances might arise. 16 complaints of obnoxious smells were received from the general public. 8 informal notices were served and 63 verbal requests were made for work of a minor character.

Major reorganisation of plant, involving the installation of new equipment and the removal of old machinery, took place at the large fish meal works on the St. Andrew’s Dock and the new plant should be operational next year. The overall effect as far as odour control is concerned will be the reduction in the number of exhausts to air for contaminated gaseous effluent, thus making the application of control techniques a more practical possibility, and a change to continuous rather than intermittent processing.

Structural improvements were effected in 14 cases and improved operations to minimise possible nuisances were introduced in 233 cases.

Common Lodging Houses. These are governed by bye-laws designed to ensure the good management of such houses. Several houses have been removed from the register and others refused registration owing to the failure of keepers to provide and maintain reasonably adequate means of escape in case of fire as

recommended by the Fire Prevention Department of the Fire Brigade. The number of registered common lodging houses is now 50 providing accommodation for 918 lodgers. The standard of accommodation generally continues to be maintained at the high level established after the demolition of the "minimal standard" lodging houses.

Seamen's Lodging Houses. These houses are licensed and regulated by bye-laws made under the Merchant Shipping Act. The smaller houses cater wholly for seamen of a particular nationality such as Arabs, Indians, Somalis, etc. The number on the register was 5 containing 520 bedrooms or cubicles with accommodation for 543 seamen.

Houses in Multiple Occupation. The number of registered houses in multiple occupation has increased to 539. Of the number of houses converted to multiple occupation during the year 49 were found to be registrable. The number not subject to the registration scheme has also increased. Houses in which, in addition to an owner or principal tenant, there are not more than two families nor four persons are exempt from the registration requirements of The Kingston upon Hull (Registration of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Scheme, 1966. Landlords willing to provide additional facilities in houses in multiple occupation are encouraged to apply for "special grants" for which financial aid is made available in the Housing Act, 1969. As a result of this financial aid, many houses are now equipped with additional baths, kitchen sinks and lavatory basins with piped hot and cold water. The necessity to take statutory action to enforce the provision by landlords of these additional amenities has been considerably reduced. During the year 7 notices were served under Section 15, Housing Act, 1961, requiring the provision of additional facilities. Informal action and the service of notices under the Public Health Act has continued to result in the provision of improved facilities and better conditions generally in houses in multiple occupation.

Factories Act, 1961

The provisions of the Factories Act are enforced partly by H.M. Inspectors of Factories and partly by local authorities. In factories where mechanical power is used local authorities enforce the requirements of Section 7 of the Act and the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938, to ensure that suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation is provided and maintained. In factories where mechanical power is not used, local authorities deal with sanitary accommodation and also cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors. In addition, factories of all classes are subject to the general public health law with regard to nuisances, etc., and factories processing food are subject to various provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

The local authority is required by the Act to keep registers of all factories situated within its district, and at the end of the year there were 47 non-power and 1,221 power factories on the Corporation's Register. Altogether 402 inspections were made and 11 contraventions were found, mainly concerning unsatisfactory conveniences.

Plans for 9 new factories and alterations to existing factories were submitted for examination. In 1 case suitable sanitary conveniences were not indicated but the architects were notified and undertook to comply with the requirements of the Authority.

Homework

Section 133 of the Factories Act requires occupiers of factories carrying out specified trades who employ workmen or contractors working outside the factory to keep lists showing the names and addresses of all such persons. These persons are known as outworkers and a list of them must be sent to the District Council during the months of February and August each year. The main purpose of this Section of the Act is to ensure that the health of persons so employed is safeguarded and the local authority has power to forbid homework being carried on at premises where there is a case of infectious disease. This Authority has on its register 25 firms who employ a total of 62 workers, 42 of whom live within the City. Of those living within the City, 39 are engaged in the making, cleaning and alteration, etc., of wearing apparel.

Further details, concerning the department's work in connection with factories are given below in the form prescribed by the Ministry.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1—INSPECTIONS.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	47	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,221	399	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	2	—	—
Total	1,270	404	3	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient....	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	3	—	8	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	5	—	—
Total	10	3	5	9	—

Outwork
(Section 133)

Nature of Work		No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133
Wearing apparel—Making etc.	....	58
Household linen....	....	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	....	—
Furniture and upholstery	....	1
Locks, latches and keys	....	—
Nets, other than wire nets	....	3
Sacks	....	—
Umbrellas, Sunshades, etc.	....	—
Total	....	62

All other provisions of the Factories Acts (with the exception of certain provisions in respect of the means of escape in case of fire) are enforced by H.M. Inspectors of Factories who are employed by the Department of Employment. These inspectors work in close co-operation with the Public Health Inspectors of local authorities.

Shops Acts, 1950 to 1965

These Acts control hours of closing, conditions of employment of shop assistants and Sunday trading.

At the 31st December there were 3,960 occupied shops on the register in which 3,642 males and 9,156 females were employed. During the year 2,047 shops were inspected and 1,012 contraventions were found, principally in relation to failure to keep prescribed records and notices ; 123 notices were served, 16 letters of caution sent and 1,083 verbal cautions given. On re-visits being made, 687 contraventions had been remedied. Eight plans of shops or other premises were submitted for examination in the light of the Shops Act.

On weekdays, 1,351 observations were made of shops, 63 of which were found to be open after the prescribed closing hours. A further 22 inspections were made of shops on Sundays, at 18 of which contraventions were found.

At the end of the year there were 750 shops which opened for the purpose of trade on Sundays, including 3 shops occupied by persons observing the Jewish Sabbath.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The Act requires registration by the local authority of premises (with certain exceptions) where there is carried on any form of upholstery, and the licensing by the local authority of any premises at which rag flock is either manufactured or stored prior to delivery to registered premises.

The Regulations of 1961 were replaced by a new set of Regulations in November, 1971. These new Regulations introduced certain revisions in relation to tests, standards of cleanliness, and further filling materials to be brought within the scope of the Act.

At 31st December, 19 premises were registered by this Local Authority and 2 premises were licensed for the storage of rag flock. There is no establishment in the City where rag flock is manufactured.

Four samples of filling material were taken ; all complied with the standard of cleanliness prescribed by the Regulations.

Betting and Gaming Act, 1960

All premises for which applications had been made for Betting Office Licenses were inspected for suitability of sanitary arrangements, washing facilities, etc. No applications were opposed during the year.

Noise Nuisances

Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	149
Inspection of premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	103
Nuisances found	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Notices served :							
Informal	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Statutory	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Verbal Cautions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Improvements effected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10

Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers

Under the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1967, Section 73, all hairdressers and barbers carrying on business in premises within the City are required to be registered with the Local Authority, and also to display a copy of the Bye-laws made under Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961. These Bye-laws were made for securing hygienic conditions in such premises.

At the 31st December, 364 persons and their premises were on the register.

Entertainment Clubs and Coffee Bars

Under the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1967, Section 47, all entertainment clubs and coffee bars which fall within the definition laid down have to be registered with the Local Authority. All premises for which applications for registration were received were inspected, and where necessary, a schedule of works to be carried out was submitted to the enforcing committee. Most of the work required was in respect of sanitary conveniences, ventilation and food hygiene facilities. In most cases, the committee gave the applicants a period of time in which to carry out the work, and in all cases they have been completed or are in the process of completion. These types of premises are now under the joint control of the Police Authority, the Fire Authority and the Health Department. This has gone a long way to ensure that the premises are maintained to a high standard in all respects.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation during 1964 and is supplemented by numerous Orders and Regulations covering details of administration and laying down standards, in the same way as factory legislation. The duty of enforcing the Act is divided between local authorities and government offices.

By 31st December, 1971, 3,392 premises were registered, employing a total of 11,370 males and 16,005 females.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Prescribed particulars to be included in the annual report to the Secretary for Employment and Productivity by local authorities and the London County Council under section 60

TABLE A—REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises (1)		Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Total number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	... ..	71	1,169	304
Retail Shops	... ..	142	1,770	1,368
Wholesale shops, warehouses	... ..	23	200	62
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	...	12	253	112
Fuel Storage depots		—	—	—
Totals	...	248	3,392	1,846

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TABLE B—NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

3,376

**TABLE C—ANALYSIS OF PERSONS
EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE**

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	12,108
Retail Shops	10,002
Wholesale departments, warehouses	2,045
Catering establishments open to the public	3,064
Canteens	156
Fuel storage depots	—
Total	27,375
Total Males	11,370
Total Females	16,005

TABLE D - EXEMPTIONS
TABLE E - PROSECUTIONS } **NIL**

TABLE F—INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	5
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act.	2 (1 clerk occupied at various times)

Accidents

During the year 79 accidents were officially reported of which 30 were investigated in detail.

Analysis of Inspections and Visits

	<i>Complete Inspections</i>	<i>Other Visits</i>
Offices	304	220
Retail Shops	1,368	1,154
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	62	77
Catering Establishments and Canteens	112	78
Fuel Storage Depots	—	1
	1,846	1,530

**ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS FOUND DURING INSPECTIONS UNDER THE OFFICES, SHOPS
AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963**

	<i>Offices</i>	<i>Retail Shops</i>	<i>Wholesale Shops and Warehouses</i>	<i>Catering Establishments and Canteens</i>	<i>Fuel Storage Depots</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Defects Remedied on Re- inspection</i>
First Aid	99	308	17	36	—	460	48
Thermometer	74	227	13	15	—	329	38
Temperature	4	8	3	—	1	16	2
Washing Facilities	19	114	9	10	—	152	26
Sanitary							
Conveniences	41	203	9	12	—	265	39
Structure	7	48	12	4	—	71	12
Lighting	6	12	—	1	—	19	1
Cleanliness	21	140	5	12	—	178	15
Seating	—	12	—	—	—	12	5
Drinking Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ventilation	4	3	—	—	—	7	—
Overcrowding	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Accommodation for							
Clothing	1	3	—	—	—	4	1
Eating Facilities	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Safety of Machines	8	77	7	12	—	104	24
Noise and Vibration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Passages							
etc.	1	2	—	—	—	3	3
Dangerous Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other							
Contraventions	86	354	20	24	1	485	71
Totals	371	1513	95	126	2	2107	285

Pig Keeping

The number of pig premises on the register subject to conditions under the byelaws was 66, provided with 367 sties, but only 27 premises with 225 sties were in use.

7 complaints were received ; 4 rat infestations and 1 cockroach infestation were dealt with. 108 offensive accumulations were removed and 29 structural improvements carried out.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

There are no privately-owned sites within the City licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Two small sites have been provided by the Corporation and equipped with all necessary sanitary facilities, etc., in an effort to deal with the relatively small number of caravans which would otherwise drift from one vacant site to another in parts of the City undergoing redevelopment. The two sites can accommodate 32 caravans.

Rent Acts

The total number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the 1957 Act was 75 compared with 129 in 1970. The Department continued to give helpful information in respect of Certificates and Undertakings required under the Rent Act and many defects were remedied without recourse to formal action.

The following statement summarises the work carried out during the year:—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75
Notices to Landlord of Proposal to issue Certificate—									
In respect of all defects	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
In respect of some defects	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Undertakings accepted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	54
Undertakings refused	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Certificates of Disrepair issued	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Applications for cancellation of Certificates	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Objections by tenants to proposed cancellation									1
Sustained	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Not sustained	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Certificates cancelled	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Applications for certificates as to remedying of defects—									
From Tenants	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
From Landlords	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Certificates issued to—									
Tenants, defects remaining unremedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Tenants, all defects remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Landlords, defects remaining unremedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Landlords, all defects remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27

It may be noticed that some of the above figures do not balance due to the carry-over from one year to another.

Hull Fair

During the period of the Fair, the fairground and adjacent sites were visited by the Public Health Inspectors : no overcrowding of the sanitary accommodation was observed and the conveniences were well kept. As it was decided that Health Visitors would not visit the caravans, no census figures were available.

No case of overcrowding in lodging houses was reported and there were no contraventions of the Common Lodging House Bye-laws.

There were 201 electricity generators on the fairground, some of which were not in use, and 13 on additional sites in Walton Street. 19 verbal cautions, followed by 16 written cautions, were issued in respect of low exhausts, 18 of which were complied with. Solid smokeless fuel was used on one steam yacht. No complaints about smoke or fumes were received by the department. A total of 74 stalls were using the following fuels—2 coke, 1 coalite, 48 calor gas and 23 electricity. A total of 499 visits and inspections were made by the Smoke Inspectors.

The Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act took 49 samples of foodstuffs at the fairground and submitted them for analysis. The commodities included ice cream, hamburgers, hot dog sausages, candy apples, brandy snap, sweets and other confections. The Public Analyst reported that one blackcurrant flavoured drink contained 11 milligrammes instead of 8 milligrammes of saccharin, one hamburger contained 59% instead of 80% of meat and one hot dog sausage contained 43% instead of 50% of meat; the remainder of the samples were of satisfactory composition. The manufacturer of the unsatisfactory drink was cautioned and repeat formal samples taken of the hamburger and hot dog sausages proved genuine.

Day and night observations were carried out and a good standard of hygiene was maintained though it was found necessary to give a few verbal cautions regarding smoking and cleanliness.

Rats and Mice Destruction. The Department employs 11 rodent operatives for dealing with rats and mice in houses and business premises. No charge is made for the work in private houses but business firms are required to bear the cost of labour and materials used. Most of the dock areas are treated by agreement with the British Transport Commission.

During the early summer there were numerous complaints of rat and mouse infestations on the Bransholme and Sutton Park Estates. The infestations commenced shortly after the premises were occupied for the first time. Although the infestations were not heavy they were widespread, and accordingly, every house on the estate was inspected, tested and treated where necessary. Rats and mice had moved from the banks of the agricultural drains in this area, and from the builder's huts.

The work of trying to exterminate Warfarin resistant mice in this city is continuing with reasonably good results. In co-operation with the Director of Education, the arrangements for treating infested schools during the holidays continued, and this method has worked satisfactorily. The number of schools infested at the end of the year was considerably reduced.

The following table indicates the types of premises treated and the results of the treatments.

Type of Property	No. of properties affected		No. of rodents killed		Method of Destruction		
					Method	Rodents killed (estimated)	
	1970	1971	1970	1971		1970	1971
Dwelling houses	2,952	2,373	13,175	8,456	Trapping	—	—
Business premises	256	275	4,342	4,420	Poisoning	18,647	13,976
Local Authority property (excluding houses)	63	87	1,013	1,054	(mainly by Warfarin		
Agricultural Property	4	2	117	46	Racumin and Zinc Phosphide)		
					Gassing	—	—
Totals	3,275	2,737	18,647	13,976		18,647	13,976

Eradication of Insect Pests. During the year the Department was called upon to take steps for the eradication of bugs at 3 council houses and 1 private house. Disinfestation for fleas was undertaken at 3 council houses, 8 private houses, 2 Corporation premises and 1 business premises. 65 treatments including 11 at business premises, 7 at Corporation premises and 3 at the Hull University were undertaken on account of beetles and cockroaches.

Infestations of woodworm, earwigs, black ants and silver fish were also dealt with.

A considerable number of people call at the office to obtain advice in respect of the eradication of insect pests and to purchase a suitable insecticide from this department.

Swimming Pools. The supervision of the swimming pools at the Sir Leo Schultz High School, the Sidney Smith High School and Bransholme High School continued.

During the year 123 samples were taken from 17 swimming baths and were examined for the presence of presumptive coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water ; 119 were free from such organisms and 2 contained non-faecal types and 2 contained faecal types. 113 samples from 16 foot baths in the swimming baths were examined for the presence of presumptive coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water ; 86 were free from such organisms, 10 contained nonfaecal types and 17 contained faecal types. The last mentioned results can only be regarded as unsatisfactory.

Paddling Pools. Since 1969, improved pools have been provided at East Park, West Park, Pickering Park, Oak Road Playing Fields and Alderman Kneeshaw Recreation Centre but the standard of purity of the water in open air paddling pools still gives cause for concern. Samples submitted for bacteriological examination during the summer showed the following results :—

Situation	No. of Samples	Results not satisfactory
Pickering Park	2	—
West Park	4	3
Oak Road	3	—
East Park	4	2
Alderman Kneeshaw Centre	4	2

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

1971 was the sixteenth year of the post-war slum clearance programme. The table below gives details of the areas represented and the procedural stage reached in each case at the 31st December, 1971.

Title of Area	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses		No. of Families	
		Total	Demolished	Rehoused	To be Rehoused
83 Various Orders	1956-1969	11236	10794	11123	4
Bright Street C.P.O.	31/1/69	144	141	124	—
Rodney Street/Blake Street C.P.O.	9/3/70	499	375	496	1
Spring Street C.O.	20/10/70	35	—	29	5
Spring Street/Colonial Street C.P.O.	30/7/70	234	—	231	7
Buckingham Street C.P.O.	20/11/70	95	94	96	—
Courtney Street C.P.O.	19/3/71	290	—	258	30
Courtney Street No. 2 C.P.O.	17/5/71	210	—	206	5
Brighton Street C.P.O.	31/8/71	268	—	—	260
Chapman Street C.P.O.	6/7/71	122	19	114	6
Seaton Street/Symons Street C.P.O.	Awaiting confirmation after Public Inquiry	603	—	—	564
Ripon Street C.P.O.	do.	78	—	—	41
Daltry Street/Tadman Street C.P.O.	do.	130	—	—	114
Craven Street C.P.O.	do.	125	—	—	109
Terry Street C.P.O.	<i>Represented</i> 26/2/71	156	—	—	144
Cave Street C.P.O.	do.	133	—	—	129
Cornwall Street/Bedford Street C.P.O.	do.	170	—	—	160
Fountain Road/Finsbury Street C.P.O.	<i>Represented</i> 30/4/71	316	—	—	296
Brunswick Avenue, No. 2. C.P.O.	<i>Represented</i> 25/6/71	321	—	—	316
Brunswick Avenue, No. 3. C.P.O.	<i>Represented</i> 12/7/71	110	—	—	90
Arundel Street C.P.O.	<i>Represented</i> 1/10/71	479	—	—	449
Victor Street C.P.O.	do.	307	—	—	302
Durham Street C.P.O.	<i>Represented</i> 15/11/71	92	—	—	85
	Totals	16,153	11,423	12,677	3,117

Following the Council's original slum clearance programme of 14,768 houses, to cover the period 1955 to 1971, a further programme of 11,670 houses was decided upon in 1967 to be completed by the end of 1981. This programme is now proceeding, and during 1971 a substantial acceleration in the rate of progress of representation and clearance was achieved. A total of 2,513 houses was represented, and a further 712 houses were prepared for representation by the end of the year, but owing to re-organisation of the Council's committee structure, the 712 houses were held over to January, 1972.

Individual Unfit Properties

During 1971, Orders were made in respect of 92 dwellings represented to the Housing Committee, 3 for closure and 89 for demolition, and Certificates of Unfitness were given in respect of 4 Local Authority owned houses. This gives a total of 1,092 houses represented since 1955.

Overcrowding

The following table gives a summary of action taken during the year.

Complaints received and investigated	.....	.....	.....	20
Found to be overcrowded	.....	.....	.....	10
Statutory overcrowding abated	.....	.....	.....	59
(including clearance rehousing)				

Improvement Grants

The flow of applications for standard and discretionary grants submitted to the Housing Committee during the year again increased substantially and 1,536 properties were surveyed for this purpose.

1971 saw the introduction of the Council's Loan Scheme for house purchase and 520 applications were dealt with.

Applications for Corporation Houses. During the year 703 new requests for priority rehousing on medical grounds were investigated and reported upon, whilst a further 187 review reports were made. A priority in rehousing was recommended to the Housing Manager in 97 cases.

During the year Health Visitors continued to carry out home investigations and submitted their reports to one of the Senior Medical Officers, who assumed responsibility for the final recommendation. Because of the large number of cases involved, home visits are only made if the evidence submitted by the applicants justifies such a course.

Information was received from the Housing Manager that during the year 81 families were rehoused as a result of medical recommendations made by the Medical Officer of Health, 41 of these being in respect of recommendations made during 1971 and the remainder from recommendations made in previous years.

New Houses. The City Architect has supplied the following information with regard to the erection of new buildings in the City during 1971 :—

Temporary or Permanent	With State Assistance		Without State Assistance		TOTAL
	By Local Authority	By Others	By Local Authority	By Others	
Permanent (New)	1,768	—	—	527	2,295

Qualification Certificates. The Housing Act, 1969, introduced a new system whereby private dwellings which have rents controlled under the Rent Acts can be removed from the category of “ controlled tenancies ” and converted to “ regulated tenancies ” at higher rents. This can only be done if the house (a) has all the standard amenities (a fixed bath or shower, wash-hand basin, sink, indoor water closet and hot and cold water) ; (b) is in good repair ; and (c) is otherwise fit for human habitation. If a landlord thinks his house fulfils these three conditions, he must first apply to the local authority for a “ Qualification Certificate,” which will be granted only after the house has been inspected and found satisfactory. In many cases the inspection will reveal some items of disrepair and in these cases the landlords will be supplied with a list of items requiring attention and their applications will be held in abeyance for a short period until the defects are remedied. He then receives the certificate, the tenancy is converted to a “ regulated tenancy,” and he can apply to the local Rent Officer for the registration of a fair rent.

A different procedure is necessary in the case of a house which does not possess all the standard amenities but the landlord intends to provide them. In such a case the landlord’s application has to be made on a different form, with plans of the proposed improvements, and it may be accompanied by an application for an improvement grant. If satisfied with these proposals, the authority first issue a “ certificate of provisional approval ” which enables the landlord to obtain from the Rent Officer a certificate of fair rent showing what the rent would be after completion of all the work. The qualification certificate follows after all the work has been completed. The Act also includes provisions for ensuring that tenants are made aware of all such applications and decisions, for the protection of their interests.

Ever since rent restrictions were introduced during the first World War, public health inspectors, acting for local “ Sanitary authorities ” have had the responsibility of inspecting houses prior to the issuing of “ Certificates of Disrepair ” which enable a tenant to withhold part of the rent until necessary repairs are carried out. These provisions still remain but the number of houses involved is decreasing. The new powers also equate the condition of a house with the rent but from the opposite attitude—they offer the landlords a carrot instead of using the whip.

During the year the public health inspectors carried out the following work in connection with qualification certificates :—

Applications received	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	909
Informal notices to landlords concerning repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	848
Re-visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	399
Applications withdrawn or not in order	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Standard amenities missing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	474

Applications involving improvement grants are dealt with by the City Architect.

Area Improvement. The Housing Act, 1969, also contains provisions relating to the improvement of whole areas or districts of substandard houses, *i.e.*, houses which are not bad enough to justify slum clearance but are in need of repairs, improvements and modernisation, together with improvement of the general environment of the district. Improvement efforts by individual owner/occupiers in such a district are unlikely to be fully effective because if some houses remain dilapidated and without modern amenities the district will continue to decline. It requires a concerted effort by everyone in the district, helped by environmental changes made by the local authority, if the whole district is to be uplifted and given a new lease of life. Environmental changes may include demolition of some of the worst houses in order to open up an area and improve amenities.

The Council decided to make a general improvement area of Mersey Street, Severn Street, Durham Street and Jalland Street—comprising 672 houses. These were inspected by the public health inspectors. Ninety-two houses in Durham Street were considered too bad for improvement and were made the subject of clearance or demolition orders. The remainder were declared suitable for improvement. At the end of the year the advisory work in connection with improvements was well in hand.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Food and drugs are sampled and submitted to the Public Analyst with the object of checking whether they are of the nature, substance and quality required. Food is also sampled and examined bacteriologically. Premises where food is prepared, stored or sold are subject to frequent inspections so as to maintain a good standard of hygiene with regard to structure, equipment and method.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Sampling. The number of samples examined was 2,346 of which 81 or 3.45% were found to be unsatisfactory, compared with 66 or 2.80% in 1970 when 2,353 samples were taken. Samples of milk taken in the City numbered 7,142 of which 33 or 2.89% were not genuine ; the percentage for 1970 was 1.51.

The following table indicates the number and range of samples taken by the Department's Food and Drugs Inspectors and the subsequent action :—

Nature of Samples	No. of Samples	Genuine	Adulterated or otherwise Unsatisfactory	Letters of caution, etc.	Prosecutions
Beverages.....	44	43	1	1	—
Cereals	57	57	—	—	—
Confections	305	304	1	1	—
Drugs	67	56	11	11	—
Fats	100	97	3	3	—
Fish, Meats, etc.	237	216	21	20	2
Milk and Milk Products	1,213	1,179	34	28	7
Preserves	85	83	2	2	—
Seasonings	76	72	4	4	—
Vegetables	102	98	4	4	—
Miscellaneous	60	60	—	—	—
	2,346	2,265	81	74	9

Legal Proceedings. The following are the particulars of the prosecutions referred to above.

Case No.	Act under which Offence Committed	Nature of Offence	Results of Proceedings
1	Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	Failure to cleanse Milk Bottle	Fined £25
2	Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Foreign body in can of Rice Pudding	Case dismissed
3	Sausage and Other Meat Products Regulations, 1967	Beefburger deficient in meat content	Fined £10
4	Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Extraneous water in milk	Fined £60

Milk Supply. Milk has always received special attention because it is one of our most valuable foods and great care must be exercised at all stages of production and distribution. It is therefore not surprising that a considerable amount of legislation is designed to safeguard our milk supplies. In addition, more than 98% of our local supplies are pasteurised or sterilised and this serves as a further safety measure. There are 2 milk pasteurisation plants operating in the City, both being of the High Temperature Short-time Plate Heat Exchanger type. There are also 2 firms licensed to process sterilised milk. All these plants have been well maintained during the year and samples of the processed milk have given good results when subjected to the legally prescribed tests.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, provide for the granting of licences to persons or firms authorising them to use a special designation in relation to milk sold at or from premises mentioned in the licence, and in 1955 an Order was made declaring the City to be a "Specified Area" in which only specially designated milk may be sold. Regular visits were paid by the Inspectors to persons holding licences under the Regulations, and advice was given or suggestions made with respect to improvement of their premises. In all cases the persons concerned readily complied with the requirements of the Department.

The following licences, to operate until the 31st December, 1975, were issued :—

Dealers' Pre-packed milk licences—

" Pasteurised " milk	327
" Sterilised " milk	447
" Ultra Heat Treated " milk	61
" Untreated " milk	15

During the year the undermentioned samples were taken for examination under the Regulations, with the following results :—

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>No. of Samples which</i>	
		<i>passed the prescribed tests</i>	<i>failed to pass the prescribed tests</i>
" Untreated "	80	73	7
" Pasteurised "	183	168	15
" Ultra Heat Treated "	68	68	—
" Sterilised "	36	35	1
Totals	367	344	23

Particulars of the samples of designated milk which had failed to satisfy the tests were communicated to the firms responsible so that corrective action could be taken.

Milk and Dairies General Regulations, 1959. Under the provisions of these Regulations the registration of dairy farmers and of dairy farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food whilst the registration of milk distributors and other dairy premises, and the administration of provisions relating to diseases communicable to man, are the responsibility of the local authority.

During the year, 357 inspections were made at dairy premises in the City and appropriate action was taken where necessary to maintain compliance with the provisions of the Regulations. Examinations were made of 1,317 milk churns and 427 vehicles.

The following contraventions of the Regulations were observed :—

(a) Dairy floors in state of disrepair	....	....	....	....	....	1
(b) Depositing crates of milk in the streets	....	....	....	....	....	6
(c) Failure to display name and address on vehicle	....	....	....	....	....	3
(d) Failure to cleanse bottle	....	....	....	....	....	16
(e) Foreign bodies in milk bottles	....	....	....	....	....	4
						—
						30
						—

All the contraventions were remedied after verbal or written cautions.

Registration of Milk Distributors and Dairy Premises not being Dairy Farms. 55 applications for registration were received and all were approved. At the end of the year there were 465 milk traders on the register, the majority being persons carrying on business of a general nature and retailing small quantities of milk for the convenience of their customers. The number of dairy premises on the Corporation's Register at the end of 1971 was 10.

Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis. Examinations of milk for tuberculosis are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service. 32 samples were submitted for examination by the inoculation of guinea pigs. Negative reports were received in all cases.

Brucella Abortus. Examinations of milk for *Brucella Abortus* are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service. During the year 32 samples of milk were submitted for examination. All the samples were satisfactory.

Antibiotics. 80 samples of untreated producer/retailer milks were submitted for examination for antibiotics. All the samples were satisfactory except one which contained 0.1 instead of not more than 0.05 i.u. of antibiotics per millilitre. Further samples from the same producer proved satisfactory.

The Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959. 10 samples of condensed milk were submitted for analysis during the year. All satisfied the requirements of the Regulations.

Registration of Ice-Cream Premises. The number of applications received for registration of premises for the sale or storage of ice-cream under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 was 13 compared with 15 in 1970. 7 of the applications were granted unconditionally and 4 were approved subject to the applicants concerned furnishing written undertakings to observe certain conditions in order to comply with the requirements of the Act. Two applications were refused owing to the nature of other businesses carried on at the shops, viz : sale of root crops, etc.

At the 31st December, there were 662 premises on the register, 10 for manufacture and/or sale, 8 for storage and 644 for the sale of ice-cream.

The Methylene Blue Test is still the official test used to determine the cleanliness and bacteriological condition of samples of ice-cream. Grading is based upon the time taken to decolourise the Methylene Blue and samples are classified in Provisional Grades I, II, III and IV in order of merit, Grades III and IV being regarded as unsatisfactory. 120 samples of ice-cream taken during the year and submitted for examination were placed in the following grades :—

Provisional Grade I	....	....	....	....	93
„ „ II	....	....	....	....	10
„ „ III	....	....	....	....	11
„ „ IV	....	....	....	....	6
					—
					120
					—

Standard for Ice-Cream. The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations, 1959, require that ice-cream shall contain not less than 5 per cent fat and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent milk solids other than fat. All the samples of ice-cream which were submitted for analysis during the year conformed with the required standard.

Bacteriological Examination of Meat and Milk Products. 139 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. One sample of beefburger was found to be positive salmonella bredeney and one sample of beef sausage was found to be positive salmonella agona. The Food Inspector visited the shops concerned and gave advice to the shopkeepers. All the other samples were found to be satisfactory.

Labelling of Margarine. 28 samples of margarine were obtained from shops, but there were no contraventions of the labelling provisions.

Registration of Hawkers of Food and their Premises. Section 61 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952, gives power for registration by the Local Authority of all food hawkers and any premises used by hawkers for the storage of food. During the year 31 food hawkers were registered, including 9 vendors of ice-cream and 22 persons retailing other foods.

Food Hygiene. It is difficult to assess the true amount of work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Food hygiene is an integral part of the duties of every Inspector, whether he is a district inspector dealing with mobile ice-cream vendors or small shops in the course of his daily round, or the specialist inspector dealing with food and drugs, factories, offices, shops, lodging houses, offensive trades, etc. However, altogether they made 1,950 visits to food premises during the year and noted 372 contraventions in connection with food hygiene. Written or verbal cautions numbering 302 were given and were complied with, resulting in numerous improvements in the provision of washing facilities, general cleanliness of premises, facilities for cleansing equipment, etc.

Food hygiene work carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and his staff is additional to the above and is dealt with in the next section of this report.

In conjunction with the College of Technology, a course was arranged in the hygiene of food retailing and catering. This course is particularly for workers in canteens, food factories and food shops. At the end of the year 15 students sat for the examination conducted by the Royal Society of Health, twelve of whom were successful.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts. The number of inspections made was 270, namely, 67 at retailers' premises, 167 at manufacturers' premises and 36 at merchants' premises. Several contraventions had taken place and the persons concerned were notified of the offences and cautioned by the Inspectors.

108 samples of feeding stuffs and 12 samples of fertilisers were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. 25 samples of feeding stuffs and 6 of fertilisers were unsatisfactory because the limits of variation laid down in the Regulations were exceeded in one or more of their ingredients. The firms concerned were notified of their failure to comply with the Act and/or Regulations.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. During the year 4 applications were received from persons and firms in respect of 5 premises, to have their names entered in the Corporation's list kept under the Act, and 52 persons and firms applied for the retention of their names in the list, in respect of 134 premises. All the applications were granted.

Authorised officers made 300 inspections for the purposes of the Act and in 7 cases unlisted persons were found to be selling phenolic poisons in contravention of the provisions of the Act. After being cautioned verbally the vendors either discontinued the sale of such poisons or made application for the inclusion of their names in the Local Authority's List. It was also necessary to caution several persons whose names were included in the list for minor contraventions of the Act.

WORK OF THE FOOD DEPARTMENT

The work of the Food Inspection branch includes the inspection of the fruit and fish markets, the examination of carcasses and offals of all animals slaughtered at the abattoir, and visits to premises where meat, fish, fruit and vegetables are sold. These duties are carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and a staff of Public Health Inspectors, augmented by two authorised meat inspectors and one technical assistant on the fish dock.

In addition to the above, the responsibility of inspection of foodstuffs landed in the Port of Hull falls upon the Chief Food Inspector and his staff, working on behalf of the Hull and Goole Port Health Authority.

Meat Inspection. There is always an adequate staff available at the abattoir, where the two authorised meat inspectors are permanently based, and the other inspectors work on a rota basis to give a total of three inspectors at most times.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered during 1971 and the previous four years :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle (and Calves)</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1967	21,676	48,503	50,800	120,979
1968	19,545	45,001	54,564	119,110
1969	17,374	29,257	90,065	136,696
1970	19,090	37,298	75,300	131,688
1971	17,228	37,025	74,996	129,249

The meat condemned at the abattoir is disposed of by the Hull Abattoir Co. Ltd.

Summary of Carcasses Inspected and Unsound.

Total carcasses inspected	....	....	....	....	....	129,249
Carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Carcasses condemned for other causes	....	....	....	....	....	503
Offals condemned for Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	844
Offals condemned for other causes	....	....	....	....	....	38,608
Carcasses rejected for cysticercosis	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Offals rejected for cysticercosis	....	....	....	....	....	49
Carcasses refrigerated for cysticercosis	....	....	....	....	....	7
Offals refrigerated for cysticercosis	....	....	....	....	....	7

WHOLE CARCASSES FOUND TO BE UNSOUND FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

BEASTS		SHEEP		CALVES		PIGS	
Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.
Abscessed	5	Pleurisy	1	Moribund	2	Abscessed	36
Bruised	9	Arthritis	3	Pyæmia	1	Septic Pneumonia	34
Septic Pneumonia	2	Emaciation and Dropsy	13	Gangrenous Injuries	1	Fevered	19
Emaciation and Dropsy	8	Fevered	3	Joint ill	5	Pyæmia	172
Dropsy	1	Bruised	2			Emaciation and Septic Peritonitis	1
Pyrexia	1	Gangrenous Injuries	1			Septic Injuries	5
Emaciation and Oedema	5	Pyrexia	2			Septic Pneumonia and Peritonitis	1
Sarcocysts	1	Dropsy	1			Arthritis	8
Oedema	1					Erysipelas	9
Gangrenous Injuries	1					Emaciation and Arthritis	3
Pathological Emaciation	1					Septicæmia	18
Septic Metritis	1					Bruising	10
Septic Pericarditis	1					Pyrexia	35
						Emaciation and Dropsy	17
						Septic Metritis	3
						Septic Peritonitis	20
						Dropsy	3
						Odour	1
						Emaciation	3
						Oedema	5
						Jaundice	9
						Septic Pleurisy	2
						Immaturity	3
						Lymphosarcoma	1
Total	37	Total	25	Total	9	Total	419

There are 35 persons licensed by this Authority to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, including 1 Jew whose licence is subject to him obtaining the necessary licence from the Rabbinical Commission to slaughter by the Jewish method for the food of Jews. Also included are 2 Mohammedans who are licensed to slaughter for Mohammedans. Temporary licences are also issued by this Authority to Mohammedans for the provision of meat to ships' crews, such licences being tenable for 24 hours to cover the period required.

There were no cases of either Anthrax or Swine Fever in the City during the year.

Fish Inspection. All fish landed from the trawlers at St. Andrews Dock is inspected by the Food Inspectors each morning before the sales commence. During the year 1,234 landings were made, the estimated weight of fish being 167,325 tons, of which 409 tons 15 cwts. 1 qtr. were condemned by the inspectors.

The following is a summary of the quantities of fish landed during 1971 and the grounds where it was caught.

<i>Fishing Grounds, etc.</i>	<i>No. of Trawlers</i>	<i>Estimated Tonnage Landed</i>	<i>Tonnage Condemned</i>		
			<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>
North Sea	124	2,285	5	11	—
Iceland	664	69,570	276	3	—
Bear Isle	9	890	7	4	—
White Sea	180	18,265	113	13	—
Norway	131	16,435	—	—	—
Greenland	6	740	—	—	—
Faroes	9	485	1	18	3
Miscellaneous	111	58,655	6	5	2
Totals	1,234	167,325	409	15	1

Regular visits are made to the cod farm where fish is salted for export. Visits are also made regularly to the fish processing premises where large quantities are frozen. During the year certificates were issued for 38,666 bales of saltfish and 61,049 cartons of frozen fish, which were exported. There were 224 certificates issued for that purpose.

Condemned fish is sold to a fish manure manufacturing company whose premises are adjacent to the fish dock.

Miscellaneous. If large quantities of fruit and vegetables are condemned, they are taken to the tip and covered over; smaller quantities are destroyed at the Public Cleansing Department's destructor. Tinned goods are also dealt with at the destructor. During the year over 7,575 agreements for the destruction of unsound foodstuffs were entered into by the owners and the Department.

The following is a summary of the unsound food surrendered during the year :—

					Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.
Meat	....	....	....	....	30	16	1
Fish	....	....	....	....	409	15	1
Fruit and Vegetables	....	....	....	....	80	7	3
Tinned Goods	....	....	....	....	31	8	3
Bacon	....	....	....	....	23	16	2
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	6	19	3

There are 26 people registered under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, in respect of 26 pet shops, all the premises being visited regularly by the inspectors. Visits are also made to premises where animals are being shown.

Under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1964, 7 persons were registered in respect of 7 establishments. All these premises have been visited regularly throughout the year.

On the 1st March, 1971, the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960 were replaced by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1970. The Inspectors visited premises covered by both the old and the new Regulations. With the small increase in staff which occurred during the year it was possible for these inspections to be carried out more regularly.

At the end of the year, 206 premises were registered under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation of potted meat and other foods.

There were 4,146 visits made to various premises throughout the year and 414 visits to school kitchens in the City for the purpose of food inspection and hygiene. The very high standard of these kitchens has once again been maintained.

Inspectors gave lectures to Student Public Health Inspectors, Student Nurses, and to students attending the catering course at the College of Technology, and talks were given to various other organisations in the City.

During the year legal proceedings were taken under section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, when some mouse droppings were found in a loaf of bread. The baker was found guilty and fined £25.

Poultry Inspection. Seven firms engage in the slaughter of poultry. At the end of the year, 4 premises were in use, whilst 3 were not being used for slaughter.

All types of birds are processed at the premises, the total being approximately 4,500 per week.

Due to the shortage of staff, it has not been possible to undertake routine visits to these premises, but it is anticipated that this position will be rectified in 1972 when a number of students are due to complete their training.

PART III

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES



ORCHARD PARK HEALTH CENTRE

HEALTH CENTRES

Building work was completed on the Orchard Park Health Centre during 1971 and the Centre began to operate on the 25th October. The Lord Mayor, Councillor James Campbell, conducted the official opening ceremony on the 22nd November, 1971.

The Health Centre has facilities for five doctors' practices with one consulting suite for each practice. Each practice has a colour code to assist patients to identify their own practice. The surgery door, the "ready for next patient" indicator lights and the chairs in the waiting area all bear the same colour for each practice. In addition to general medical services, all the normal health department clinical services are provided from the centre including child health, family planning, cervical cytology, ante-natal and relaxation sessions. A nurse's treatment session is held every morning, Monday to Saturday, for injections and dressings. There are facilities for hearing testing, chiropody, dental treatment, health education and the sale of Welfare Foods, together with office accommodation for nursing and public health inspectorial staff.

One successful feature of the Health Centre is the staff common room which has provided a means for discussion between the medical and nursing specialties working in the centre.

It is hoped to establish a second health centre in the Bransholme area as soon as possible and plans were being formulated during the year to achieve this objective.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

On the 1st January, 1971, the care of unmarried mothers, the day nursery, and the registration of child minders were transferred to the newly created Social Services Department. On the 1st April, the Social Services Act, 1970 came into operation and the Director of Social Services assumed full financial and administrative responsibility for these services.

The year also saw the introduction of a scheme to use the local authority's computer for child health records. This system commenced at the beginning of October and provides the means for recording details of notifications of birth, premature birth and congenital malformations on the computer. There are also facilities for output of a wide range of records and analyses of statistics. The computer prints a record of each child born on a contact adhesive label which is adhered to the health visiting card. A second adhesive label is prepared for the form used by the health visitor to obtain parental consent for each new baby to be vaccinated or immunised against the various diseases. The receipt of the consent enables the computer to prepare the necessary appointments for vaccinations and immunisations. A more detailed description of this part of the system is given in the section of the report on Vaccination and Immunisation. The scheme was adapted from two other local authorities and was introduced with comparatively few difficulties. Thanks are due to members of the Director of Administration's computer section for their work on the system adaptations and re-writing of many of the programmes, and for the help and advice given by Mr. B. S. Holbrook of the National Computing Centre Ltd.

Once again there was a decrease in the annual number of home confinements and there was also a reduction in the number of women attending ante-natal clinics, in 1971.

The number of premature births during the year was 375 compared with 417 in 1970. However, it is pleasing to record an increase in the number of attendances at the Child Health Clinics.

Scraper Test. During 1971, 5,297 first scraper tests and 3,899 second scraper tests were undertaken by midwives either at home or in hospital, or by health visitors. Second tests were not completed for some children for several reasons, including removals without trace, illness or refusal by parents to participate further in the scheme.

Family Planning

There was an increase in the number of cases attending the family planning clinics and there was an increase in the total number of attendances. In order to further increase the number of attendances an intensive publicity campaign was being planned at the end of the year to commence early in 1972. Family planning advice, contraceptives and cervical cytology are available free of charge.

Attendances at Family Planning Clinics during 1971 :—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Total Attendances</i>	<i>Cervical Smears</i>
Bilton Grange	72	1076	56
Boothferry	103	544	53
Coltman Street	999	7193	304
East Hull	240	2298	99
Greatfield	50	542	28
North Hull	231	2082	134
Orchard Park Health Centre	18	88	11
Sykes Street	223	1711	156
	1936	15534	841

The figures for 1970 were 1911 cases, 13,878 attendances and 899 cervical smears taken.

Cervical Cytology. From a total of 841 smears taken, one case was positive and referred to a specialist through the family doctor. The expected incidence is five cases in every thousand women examined.

Congenital Malformations. During the year 108 children were notified as being congenitally malformed. The notifications accounted for 130 congenital malformations. Surveillance by the health visitors continued to be a means of encouraging parents to keep hospital appointments, follow specialist advice and carry out prescribed treatment.

0	Central Nervous System	No. Notified
1.	Anencephalus	8
4.	Hydrocephalus	2
6.	Other specified malformations of brain or spinal cord	2
8.	Spina bifida	11
9.	Unspecified malformations of brain, spinal cord and nervous system	1
1.	Eye and Ear	
3.	Cataract and corneal opacity	1
6.	Unspecified malformations of ear	2
2.	Alimentary System	
0.	Unspecified malformations of alimentary system	2
1.	Cleft lip	4
2.	Cleft palate	5
4.	Tracheo-oesophageal fistula, oesophageal atresia and stenosis	2
7.	Rectal atresia and stenosis	2
9.	Other specified malformations of alimentary system	1
3.	Heart and circulatory system	
0.	Unspecified malformations of heart and circulatory system	7
9.	Specified malformations of heart and circulatory system	1
4.	Respiratory System	
9.	Other specified malformations of respiratory system	1
5.	Urino-genital system	
0.	Unspecified malformations of urino-genital organs	1
2.	Undescended testicle	1
3.	Hydrocele	5
7.	Hypospadias, epispadias	5
9.	Other specified malformations of urino-genital organs (includes pseudohermaphroditism)	1
6.	Limbs	
0.	Polydactyly	2
1.	Syndactyly	2
2.	Reduction deformity hand or arm	2
3.	Reduction deformity leg or foot	1
5.	Talipes	24
6.	Congenital dislocation of hip	8
8.	Other specified malformations of leg or pelvis	1
9.	Unspecified limb malformations	2
7.	Other parts of Musculo-skeletal System	
2.	Malformations of spine-scoliosis, curvature-lordosis, not otherwise stated	1
8.	Other systems	
1.	Other malformations of face and neck	1
2.	Other unspecified malformations of muscles, skin and fascia	4
3.	Pigmented naevus	10
9.	Exomphalos, Omphalocele (excluding umbilical hernia)	1
9.	Other malformations	
0.	Other and unspecified malformations	1
6.	Down's Syndrome (mongolism)	4
9.	Multiple congenital malformations not specified	1

The " At Risk " Register

It was found that the extremely wide range of categories which determine whether or not a child is to be designated at risk created a serious problem in running the scheme efficiently. Within the five at risk groups there are 36 of these individual categories. The result is that when these criteria are applied, over 30% of all children born are designated " at risk." This means that the number of children involved is too high for the health visitors to give concentrated attention to them which defeats the object of the scheme. Furthermore, the large number of children coming onto the register complicates the problem by preventing a periodic review of cases, so that very few children are removed from the register.

As a result of these findings an investigation has been made into the possibility of setting up an observation register to replace the " at risk " register. This would have considerably fewer categories of medical and social factors and would permit a review of a family, rather than an individual child. It is hoped to put this system into operation during 1972.

Welfare Foods and Nutritives. Under the Welfare Food Order 1971 National Dried Milk ceased to be available at the reduced price against cheap milk tokens, although it continued to be available at the full price of 20p per packet. Cod liver oil ceased to be classed as a welfare food and vitamin drops containing vitamins A D and C were introduced for infants. The figures for welfare foods and nutritives issued are given below :—

	1970	1971
<i>Welfare Foods—</i>		
" National " Dried Milk (packets)	6,772	5,811
Cod Liver Oil (6 oz. bottles)	2,256	2,380
Orange Juice (6 oz. bottles)	43,475	46,987
A and D capsules (packets of 45)	1,978	1,723
A D and C drops	—	3,046
<i>Nutritives—</i>		
Adexolin	7,629	4,987
Optrose Syrup	18,063	19,291
Lactogol	218	227
S.M.A. (powder)	7,057	10,081
Vitavel	4,392	3,179

Fireguards. There were 196 fireguards supplied in 1971 compared with 274 in 1970.

Child Health Clinics. In October child health sessions commenced at the new Orchard Park Health Centre on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

Child Health Clinics

	1970	1971
No. of Centres provided	17	18
No. of Sessions during the year	1,638	1,642
No. of children first attending under 1 year of age	3,950	4,110
Total number of children attending	8,896	9,025
Total attendances	46,549	49,665
Cases seen by Medical Officers	11,340	12,836
Cases referred to Hospital or General Practitioner for treatment	64	154

The Maternal and Child Health and School Clinics provided by this authority are interavailable to patients as required. Details of the clinics provided are as follows :—

Sessions at purpose-built or adapted premises.

Bilton Grange Clinic, Greenwich Avenue (Tel. No. 74343)	Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Ante-natal/Family Planning/Child Health
Boothferry Clinic, Bethune Avenue (Tel. No. 641503)	Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	do
Coltman Street Clinic (Tel. No. 24445)	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	do
East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street (Tel. No. 23303)	Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and Friday 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.	do
Greatfield Clinic, Stalybridge Avenue (Tel. No. 76241)	Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	do
North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue (Tel. No. 852177)	Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.	Family Planning/Child Health
Orchard Park Health Centre, Ellerburn Avenue (Tel. Nos. 857191 and 857192)	Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon Wednesday and Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	Ante-natal/Family Planning/Child Health
Sykes Street Clinic (Tel. No. 23246)	Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Ante-natal/Family Planning/Child Health

In addition the following Child Health sessions are held from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on the days stated :—

NORTH

Newland Methodist Church Hall, Cottingham Road	....	Wednesday and Friday
St. Ninian's Church Hall, Chanterlands Avenue	....	Tuesday and Friday

EAST

St. Margaret's Church Hall, Longhill Estate	....	Thursday
Methodist School Room, Sutton	....	Tuesday
Bodmin Road Church, Bransholme	....	Monday

WEST

St. John the Baptist, St. George's Road	....	...	....	Wednesday
Church of the Transfiguration, Albert Avenue	....	....	....	Friday
St. Martin's Church Hall, North Road	....	....	....	Monday
Church of the Ascension, Priory Road	....	....	....	Monday and Friday

CENTRAL

Spring Bank Clinic (Hull and East Riding Institute for the Deaf)					Monday
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Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes—

Boothferry Clinic, Bethune Avenue (Tel. No. 641503)				Thursday, 2 p.m.
Coltman Street Clinic (Tel. No. 24445)	....	....	....	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street (Tel. No. 23303)	....	....	....	Monday, 2 p.m.
Greatfield Clinic, Stalybridge Avenue (Tel. No. 76241)	....	....	....	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Orchard Park Health Centre, Ellerburn Avenue	....	....	....	
(Tel. Nos. 857191 and 857192)	....	....	....	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Sykes Street Clinic (Tel. No. 23246)	....	....	....	Monday 2 p.m.
				Wednesday, 7-30 p.m.

PROVISION OF DENTAL TREATMENT

There is very little to report in the dental field for 1971. Staff shortages make it virtually impossible to engage in any planned aim or scheme for the benefit of the Maternal and Child Health Service. The most that can be said is that emergencies are always dealt with and all requests for treatment complied with. The staffing situation has deteriorated still further and one looks forward hopefully to the future and a realistic approach being made to our staffing problems at national level.

The number of patients treated and forms of treatment provided are as follows :—

(A) NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	7	7	6	5
Children under five	51	46	43	42

(B) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radio-graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1	—	—	—	21	6	—	—	—
Children under five	2	4	—	—	119	41	—	—	—

MIDWIFERY

The downward trend in the number of domiciliary confinements continues both in Kingston upon Hull and in the country as a whole. There were 586 home confinements in the City during 1971. Over the years there has been a reduction in the number of domiciliary midwives and although the number of home confinements has also diminished there is pressure on the service at peak periods and at times when there is a high ratio of staff sickness. These factors make it difficult to cover the service adequately.

It is not always fully realised that the confinement is only a part of a pregnant woman's cycle. The ante-natal and post-natal stages are an integral part of the midwife's work too. There is a high standard of ante-natal care given in the seven local health authority clinics, as every patient booked for home confinement is seen once a week by the midwife after the 20th week of pregnancy. Blood pressure, urine analysis and weight gain are recorded. This procedure is taken to detect early pre-eclamptic toxæmia which can, if left untreated, be fatal both to mother and baby.

During the year 112 midwives notified their intention to practise in the City, of whom 29 were employed by the Local Health Authority, 82 by the Hull 'A' Group Hospital Management Committee and one was employed in a private capacity, attached to a doctor's practice.

A full-time midwife retired after 24 years' service with the department and a part-time midwife retired after 9 years' service. One full-time midwife left the service on her marriage.

Of the 586 domiciliary confinements which took place in 1971, 451 were conducted without a doctor present. In addition, 3,675 patients discharged from hospitals before the 10th day were nursed by domiciliary midwives as follows :—

Hull Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	2,541
Townend Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	410
Westwood Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	149
Woodgates Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	562
East Riding General Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	5
Hull and East Riding Convalescent Hospital, Withernsea	....	....	....	....	....	4
Louth and District Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	1
Leeds Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	1
Risedale Maternity Hospital, Barrow-in-Furness	....	....	....	....	....	1
Wolverhampton Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	1
						—
						3,675
						—

A total of 33,117 visits were made to the homes of patients during pregnancy, labour and the puerperium.

Relief of pain in childbirth was afforded by Pethidene in 315 cases and Trilene in 401 cases.

Applications received by the Maternity Hospital from 72 patients who sought admission on account of social conditions were referred to the Health Department for home investigation by the midwives.

Visits were made to 146 patients who had failed to attend the ante-natal clinic at the Hull Maternity Hospital, and the reason for their non-attendance was reported back to the Hospital.

A total of 1,323 attendances were made by midwives at Local Authority and General Medical Practitioner ante-natal clinics and at mothercraft and relaxation classes.

Local Authority Ante-natal Clinics. All patients attending the local authority ante-natal clinics have their haemoglobin estimation recorded at least three times during pregnancy. This is performed by the midwives in order to detect and treat anaemia early in pregnancy. The midwives have had special training in this procedure by members of the Kingston General Hospital Haematology department. This work assists the general practitioners and the hospital staff.

Ante-Natal Clinics

	No. of Sessions	Attendances		
		First	Re-attendances	Total
Bilton Grange	48	20	175	195
Boothferry	51	27	124	151
Coltman Street	480	180	843	1,023
East Hull	155	190	851	1,041
Greatfield	52	58	358	416
North Hull	81	85	480	565
Orchard Park Health Centre	10	4	57	61
Sykes Street	52	159	736	895
Totals	929	723	3,624	4,347

General Practitioner Ante-natal Clinics. The midwives attended nine general practitioner surgery clinics to assist with ante-natal work. A total of 2,808 attendances were made by patients at these clinics during the year. A high proportion of the patients attending the general practitioner clinics are booked for admission to the maternity hospital and will not be confined at home.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes. The midwives continued in conjunction with the health visitors to give education and relaxation guidance to mothers at six of the department's clinics. These classes are available to patients booked for delivery in hospital or at home.

The Consultant Haematologist continued to receive specimens of cord blood for haemoglobin research. Midwives also continued to obtain specimens of blood for the first Scliver Test to exclude phenylketonuria.

Disease of the New Born (Kleihauer Test). This procedure is used to find women who would benefit from immunisation against Rhesus incompatibility. Specimens of blood were taken by the midwife or general practitioner from a small number of women and anti-D immunoglobulin was given.

Refresher and Training Courses. Four of the department's midwives attended refresher courses in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board and one midwife attended a course on mothercraft and relaxation. The Area Nursing Officer, Midwifery Service, attended a one week management course organised locally by the Authority's Training Officer.

The department held three refresher courses for midwives at the Ferens Hall, University of Hull. These were attended by 259 midwives who came from all parts of the country.

Part II Training School. Teaching midwives were responsible for practical training of the pupil midwives. During 1971, 27 pupil midwives sat the examination for the Part II Certificate of the Central Midwives Board and all were successful.

Close liaison has continued to exist between the staffs of the Maternity Hospital and the local health authority, and the Director of Nursing Services and the Area Nursing Officer, Midwifery Service, have attended the monthly obstetric meetings held at the Maternity Hospital.

HEALTH VISITING

The post of Senior Nursing Officer (Health Visitors) was re-designated Area Nursing Officer (Health Visitors) during the year. Mr. V. C. Chamberlain was appointed to the post of Nursing Officer (Health Visitors). One health visitor retired and four left the department for domestic reasons. One health visitor was recruited and three student health visitors joined the health visiting staff on passing the examination for the Certificate of the Council for the Training of Health Visitors.

The aim of health visiting is to give advice on the complicated problems which confront the family unit. There has been a growing realisation that the health visitor cannot work in isolation and contact is maintained with other agencies such as hospitals, general practitioners and the social services department. Although this is time consuming, it is an essential part of the health visitor's work if she is to give the best possible service. There is a shortage of trained staff causing difficulties in recruitment, and as the field is one which is expanding there has been some cause for concern.

Following the publication of the report "Home from Hospital" by Miss Muriel Skeet, which drew attention to deficiencies in the continuity of care of the patient recently discharged from hospital, a pilot scheme was undertaken. This commenced on the 1st March and lasted three months.

All patients admitted to the Ophthalmology and Neurology/neurosurgery specialties of the Hull Royal Infirmary, Anlaby Road and the Radiotherapy specialty of the Hull Royal Infirmary, Sutton, were visited at home by a health visitor unless a district nurse was already in attendance. Where possible this visit was made prior to admission to hospital to ascertain if any services were required by the family whilst the patient was in hospital, also to obtain details of the home circumstances for the information of the hospital staff, and to make adequate preparations for the continued care of the patient on being discharged from hospital. Following discharge from hospital, two home visits were made by the health visitor, if the patient was not being attended by a district nurse, to ensure that the patient understood and was following any treatment which was to be continued at home, and that the nursing aids or services provided were meeting the need. Two health visitor liaison officers and one district nurse liaison officer were appointed to act as a link between the hospital and the community during the pilot scheme. The scheme highlighted the need for liaison and this has been continued in the fields of neurology/neurosurgery and radiotherapy. Liaison with the hospital is also taking place in the fields of paediatrics and geriatrics. The health visitors have also attended the surgeries of eight general practitioner practices to achieve this objective.

Closer attention is now being paid to the assessment of development of the young child, so that a possible failure to develop satisfactorily can be recognised at an early stage and referred quickly for special treatment. A health visitor attended an Audiology Course at the University of Manchester. This enabled her to instruct the other health visitors in the techniques of hearing testing with emphasis on the seven to nine months old child.

The visiting of clients requesting housing on medical grounds had been done by Mr. V. C. Chamberlain, but after his appointment to the post of Nursing Officer (Health Visitors) this duty was allocated amongst the other health visitors.

The health visitors played an important part in the computer scheme for vaccination and immunisation appointments, by obtaining consent for young children to receive immunisation. This enabled the computer to schedule an appointment at the appropriate time at a child health clinic or general practitioner's surgery.

Visits were made to families to give advice on treatment for head lice. The health visitors also assisted at some of the B.C.G. vaccination and immunisation sessions at schools.

Many requests were received for health visitors to give talks on health topics. Health talks have continued to be given in educational establishments. At the annual Careers Convention in January at the Hull School of Nursing, a health visitor was in attendance to advise school leavers on health visiting as one branch of a career in nursing.

One Nursing Officer and five health visitors were decentralised from the Branch Office, Witham to the North Hull Clinic. Later in the year the Nursing Officer and three of the health visitors were transferred to the new Orchard Park

Health Centre when it opened. Decentralisation saves travelling time and allows members of the community easier access to the health visitor's services.

The Area Nursing Officer (Health Visitors) attended a middle management course. Two health visitors attended a refresher course on health education, two attended a course on Teaching in Preparation for Parenthood and three completed a Fieldwork Instructor's Course. A number of health visitors attended a one-day course on Home Safety.

HOME VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS						
Expectant Mothers	....	....	....	....	....	657
Children under 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	23,005
Children 1-5 years	....	....	....	....	....	37,457
Aged and Chronic Sick	....	....	....	....	....	1,792
Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	11,058
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	2,613
Tuberculosis Visits	....	....	....	....	....	1,440
No access visits	....	....	....	....	....	16,994
Clinic sessions attended by Health Visitors	....	....	....	....	....	3,344

Health Visitor Training Course. The Principal Health Visitor Tutor retired in February, 1971 and until the termination of the 1970-71 course, her duties were undertaken by the Senior Nursing Officer (Health Visitors), who holds the Health Visitor Tutor's Certificate. Of the fourteen students who commenced training at the beginning of October, 1970, four were being sponsored by this Local Authority. One of these found the course beyond her capabilities and abandoned it after only two weeks.

All students were given experience in general health visiting as well as school health, mental health and infectious diseases. The students from Kingston upon Hull spent some time with local authorities in rural areas and the students from rural areas gained city experience from working in Kingston upon Hull.

Students made visits of observation to special schools, Children's Homes and nurseries as well as the Remand Home and the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit. Each student had the care of six families and presented family studies on four of these at the oral examination. In addition each undertook a project for examination purposes. In this way students are encouraged to study and plan work independently, gaining greater insight into the principles and practice of health visiting. This also assists the examiners when assessing the student's work.

The University lecture programme was intensive, demanding a great deal from each student. Thirteen students sat the examinations in June, 1971. Twelve passed both the written and oral examinations. They then undertook three months' supervised practical work after which they were awarded the certificate of the Council for the Training of Health Visitors. One student passed the written examination but was referred for a second oral examination and was asked to complete six month's supervised practical work.

In October, 1971 the tutorial responsibility for the training of health visitors was transferred to the University of Hull who appointed a new health visitor tutor. Four students sponsored by this Local Authority were seconded to the course which commenced in October.

HOME NURSING

During the year the post of Senior Nursing Officer (District Nurses) was redesignated Area Nursing Officer (District Nurses). Three District Nurses left the service and were subsequently replaced. At the end of the year there were 33 State Registered Nurses, 9 State Enrolled Nurses and 6 Nursing Orderlies on the staff ; of this number 6 State Registered Nurses and 1 State Enrolled Nurse were employed in a part-time capacity. 23 full-time and 6 part-time State Registered Nurses were district trained and 4 full-time State Enrolled Nurses were district trained.

This was the first year in which State Enrolled Nurses sat the examination for the National Certificate in District Nurse Training (S.E.N.) In January four candidates sat this examination, after receiving theoretical and practical training, and all were successful and they are now entitled to use the designation N D N (E).

In September further courses leading to the examinations for the National Certificate in District Nurse Training (SRN) and (SEN) commenced. Three State Registered Nurses and four State Enrolled Nurses from this authority and five State Registered Nurses from the East Riding County Council attended with a view to sitting the examinations in January, 1972.

The Area Nursing Officer (District Nurses) attended a one week management course organised locally by the Authority's Training Officer. For the first time, two State Registered Nurses attended a Practical Work Instruction Course in preparation for teaching hospital students who will have the opportunity of taking the optional subject of Community Care as part of their training.

Two District Nurses attended a study day on Mental Health at the Castle Hill Hospital. A member of the District Nursing staff was again in attendance at the Hull Royal Infirmary to advise school leavers and discuss District Nursing as one branch of a career in nursing.

Facilities for Incontinent People. There was an increase of 29 in the number of patients receiving this service, compared with the figure for 1970, and details are given below :—

<i>Service Provided</i>				<i>Cases</i>	<i>Results</i>				<i>Cases</i>
8 pads per day	....	....	....	27	Admitted to Hospital	....			104
6 pads per day	....	....	....	103	Died	....	....	....	120
4 pads per day	....	....	....	224	Removed for other causes	....			87
2 pads per day	....	....	....	147					—
Bags only for soiled dressings	....			15					311
Inco-pants and liners only	....			44	Remaining on books				
Inco-pants and liners + pads	....			64	31st December, 1971	....			313
				624					624

Total Cases and Visits Covered. There was again a decrease in the number of cases during the year and also in the number of visits. In order to relieve pressure on the District Nursing Service, a number of patients were visited by the Health Visitors where nursing care was not required. General Practitioners are invited to refer all ambulant patients to the sessions held at purpose built clinics where a district nurse is in attendance to give treatment.

	<i>Cases</i>		<i>Visits</i>	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
Medical	1,671	1,862	59,722	63,651
Surgical	1,652	1,528	33,559	30,027
Injectons	1,490	1,456	44,033	58,658
	4,813	4,846	137,314	152,336

The total visits gave an average (inclusive of Sundays and Bank Holidays) of 376 visits daily. 1,404 (29%) of the cases required twenty-four or more visits and the patients in this category received 136,664 visits.

Patients over the age of 65. In this category there was an increase, both in the number of patients and in the number of visits made during the year. Where possible, relatives are encouraged to undertake the bathing of patients to reduce the work of the nursing staff.

	1971	1970
Cases	2,876	2,340
Home Visits	99,311	91,875

Paediatric Report. There was a decrease in the total number of cases and in the number of visits made in 1971, compared with the corresponding figures for 1970.

	<i>Cases</i>		<i>Visits</i>	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
0-4 years	168	235	358	1,068
5-14 years	111	139	310	478
	279	374	668	1546

Midwifery Cases. In this category there was an increase in the number of cases, although there was a decrease in the number of visits.

	<i>Mothers</i>		<i>Healthy Babies</i>	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
Cases	41	20	15	15
Visits	243	198	89	149

Diabetic Cases. The number of cases attended was the same as in 1970, but there was a decrease in the number of visits made. General Practitioners are requested to refer patients to the daily clinic sessions, if possible, for treatment by the District Nurse.

	1971	1970
Cases	110	110
Visits	17,072	18,567

Late Night Morphine and Emergency Round. During the year there was a decrease in the number of cases covered on the late night morphine round and there was also a decrease in the number of visits made.

	1971	1970
Cases	85	103
Visits	1,884	2,216

Analysis of Cases :—				Results :—			
Cancer	....	....	....	65	Died	....	51
					Hospital	....	19
Others	....	....	....	20	Removed for other causes	....	13
				—			—
				85			83
				—			—
					Remaining on books 31.12.71		2
							—
							85
							—

In addition four visits were made to late night emergency cases.

Tuberculosis Cases. Many of the tuberculosis patients are able to attend the sessions held at the purpose-built clinics at which a district nurse is in attendance. The majority of cases are treated with streptomycin.

	1971	1970
Cases	77	108
Visits	2,372	3,783

Results :—					
Convalescent	....	37	Removed for other causes	....	14
Died	....	—	Remaining on books 31.12.71		22
Hospital	....	4			

Attendance at the Disinfecting Station. During the year one nursing orderly visited the disinfecting station to treat seven cases as follows—head and body lice 1, head lice only 3, cleansing 3. All the patients were female.

Clinics. The scheme, commenced at the end of 1969, under which District Nurses attend the department's purpose built clinics for one hour each morning to see ambulant patients referred by general practitioners for dressings to be changed, injections, etc., continued throughout the year. The sessions held at Sykes Street Clinic were not well supported and it was regretfully decided to discontinue these in April.

The Orchard Park Health Centre began to operate on the 25th October and a nurses' treatment session has been held every morning, Monday to Saturday from 8-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. The patients attending North Hull Clinic were gradually transferred to the new Health Centre and the sessions at North Hull were discontinued in December.

<i>Clinic</i>				<i>Attendances</i>
Bilton Grange	...	...	...	1,327
Coltman Street	....	....	....	2,072
East Hull	....	....	....	3,317
North Hull	....	....	....	1,138
Sykes Street	....	....	....	138
Orchard Park Health Centre	....	....	....	482
				8.474

General Practitioner Attachments. District Nurses attended the surgeries of the following general practitioners in order to achieve close liaison :—

Drs. Levitt, Arrowsmith and Holland	....	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Drs. Kennedy, Fullerton, Goodwin, Dalton and Hoyle	....	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 a.m.
Drs. S. and I. R. Lurie	....	Thursday, 10-30 a.m.
Drs. Robinson and Sutton	....	Thursday, 10-30 a.m.

Urology. Arrangements were made during the year in conjunction with Dr. W. Ferguson, County Medical Officer of Health, East Riding County Council and the Consultants, Mr. R. W. Heslop and Mr. J. N. Kille for the male urology nurse, Mr. L. Smith, to visit patients in the East Riding area in addition to those attended in Kingston upon Hull. This scheme worked very well in achieving good continuity of care for patients discharged from hospital. However this is a field which is expanding, and the indications are that a second male urology nurse will soon be required to cope with the increasing number of patients and with problems such as blocked catheters. Occasionally, when the urology nurse is off duty, these cases have to be re-admitted to hospital.

	<i>Cases</i>		<i>Visits</i>	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
Kingston upon Hull	170	146	3,160	3,007
East Riding County Council	30	—	210	—
	200	146	3,370	3,007

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

During the year, continuous discussions took place between staff of the Authority's Health and Finance Departments and the Clerk to the National Health Service Executive Council regarding the transfer of the vaccination and immunisation records on to the Authority's I.C.L. 1904E computer. A representative of the National Computer Centre, Manchester, co-operated and sat in at many of the discussions which took place.

As a result of these appraisals which took into account other authorities' 'packages,' a scheme was approved which facilitated the transfer of 1971 births and immunisation records on to the computer with effect from 4th October, 1971.

A large proportion of General Practitioners agreed to participate in the appointments scheme and it is hoped that this co-operation will result in a higher degree of protection against some of the serious diseases which threaten the health and well being of the young.

Efforts are now being made to transfer to the computer the records of the older children whose reinforcing doses are becoming due.

Rubella (German Measles) Vaccination. Arrangements for vaccination against Rubella for girls in their fourteenth year were carried out in July, 1971 at the Junior High Schools instead of at the Senior High Schools. The reason for this change was that the Rubella programme would be completed well before the B.C.G. programme would commence and that fewer visits would be paid to the Senior High Schools.

The co-operation of the Headmasters and Headmistresses of the Junior High Schools contributed greatly to the success of the scheme. Of the 2,369 girls eligible for vaccination, consent to vaccination was received in respect of 2,107. There were 40 refusals, whilst the consent forms in respect of the remaining 222 were not returned to the Department. The number of girls actually vaccinated was 1,969.

Vaccination against Measles

Children vaccinated against Measles during 1971

Year of Birth	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1955/66	Total
L.H.A.	1	666	368	79	44	18	1,176
Private Doctors	3	290	222	60	16	34	625
Total	4	956	590	139	60	52	1,801

Despite vigorous efforts being made by the Local Health Authority and the General Practitioners, there was a decrease in the number of children who were protected against measles. During the year, 1,801 children received live measles vaccine either at the child health clinics or from their family doctors.

39 cases of measles were reported in vaccinated children, 21 of these being school children. In the majority of cases, the disease was found to be mild or modified.

Diphtheria Immunisation. During 1971, 4,060 children completed a primary course of immunisation and 3,653 received re-inforcing injections. Where possible, the diphtheria antigen is combined with either an initial course or re-inforcing dose of tetanus toxoid.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Children completing Primary Course of three injections during 1971

Year of Birth	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1955/66	Total
L.H.A.	23	1,611	259	52	27	831	2,803
Private Doctors	57	876	233	43	18	30	1,257
Total	80	2,487	492	95	45	861	4,060

Reinforcing injections against Diphtheria

Year of Birth	1967/71	1955/66	Total
L.H.A.	15	3,184	3,199
Private Doctors	74	380	454
Total	89	3,564	3,653

Out of a total number of children under 16 years of age estimated at 77,000, 77.65% (59,789) had been immunised against diphtheria at the end of the year.

Immunised Child Population at 31-12-71.

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Total Immunised</i>			<i>Percentage Immunised</i>
Under 1 year			80	
1-2 years			2,597	
2-3 years			3,061	
3-4 years			3,268	
4-5 years			3,746	
			— 12,752	51.42%
5-10 years			21,762	
10 to 16 years			25,275	
			— 47,037	90.11%

Immunisation against Whooping Cough. The following table shows the number of children immunised against whooping cough during 1971.

Year of Birth	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1955/66	Total
L.H.A.	23	1,604	256	52	24	18	1,977
Private Doctors	57	870	229	43	14	22	1,235
Total	80	2,474	485	95	38	40	3,212

Total number of re-inforcing injections—244

Immunisation against Tetanus. 4,153 children completed primary courses of immunisation against tetanus in 1971 and 7,054 received reinforcing injections.

At Child Health Clinics, tetanus immunisation is offered in combination with immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough. Primary courses or re-inforcing injections are offered to all children commencing school. Further re-inforcing injections are offered to all children before leaving school, if they have received primary courses in infancy.

Details of children receiving re-inforcing injections at the Hull Royal Infirmary are forwarded to the Department weekly and one child received a final injection to complete a primary course commenced earlier whilst 1,483 children received re-inforcing injections.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Children completing Primary Course of 3 Injections during 1971

Year of Birth	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1955/66	Total
L.H.A.	23	1,611	259	52	27	836	2,808
Private Doctors	58	876	236	49	20	105	1,344
H.R.I.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	81	2,487	495	101	47	942	4,153

Reinforcing Injections against Tetanus

Year of Birth	1967/71	1955/66	Total
L.H.A.	16	4,729	4,745
Private Doctors	99	727	826
H.R.I.	259	1,224	1,483
Total	374	6,680	7,054

Poliomyelitis Vaccination. During the year, 4,448 children completed a primary course of vaccination against poliomyelitis receiving oral (Sabin) vaccine. A total of 5,764 children received a re-inforcing dose of poliomyelitis vaccine, all receiving oral vaccine.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Children completing Primary Course of three doses of oral vaccine during 1971

Year of Birth	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1955/66	Total
L.H.A.	26	1,622	270	60	31	1,219	3,228
Private Doctors	48	864	208	41	19	40	1,220
Total	74	2,486	478	101	50	1,259	4,448

Reinforcing doses of oral vaccine against Poliomyelitis

Year of Birth	1967/71	1955/66	Total
L.H.A.	15	5,266	5,281
Private Doctors	69	414	483
Total	84	5,680	5,764

Vaccination against Smallpox. In July, 1971, a circular was received from the Department of Health and Social Security stating that the Secretary of State had decided to accept the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation and that vaccination against smallpox need not be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood. Routine vaccination against smallpox was discontinued at the Local Health Authority's Child Health Clinics with effect from 1st August, 1971.

This reassessment of the position was due to the high success rate of the World Health Organisation's campaign to eradicate the disease, the adequate control measures in this country and, whilst vaccination remains the most reliable measure for the protection of anyone liable to be exposed to smallpox, it is a procedure which has a very small but definite risk of serious complications. The risk from adverse effects of such vaccination is now greater than the risk of a child contracting the disease itself.

Successful Smallpox Vaccinations during 1971

Age at date of Vaccination	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-16 years	Total
By L.H.A.	7	345	170	5	527
Private Doctors	36	164	140	56	396
Total	43	509	310	61	923
Re-Vaccinations	—	4	8	51	63

Successful vaccinations during the last five years

Year of vaccination	Age when vaccinated				Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-16 years	
1967	942	685	259	126	2,012
1968	379	669	188	77	1,313
1969	99	811	196	64	1,170
1970	33	732	314	74	1,153
1971	43	509	310	61	923

Vaccination against Influenza. In October, influenza vaccine was again offered to all the staff of the Health Department, and 81 persons were vaccinated.

Vaccination against Yellow Fever. The following table shows the number of vaccinations carried out at the Branch Office, Witham which is the designated centre approved by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Year	Appointments	Vaccination carried out		
		H.M. Forces personnel and families	Merchant Navy Personnel	Civilian
1971	584	14	94	476
1970	727	52	171	504

AMBULANCE SERVICES

Someone once said, 'There was never a good war, or a bad peace,' but war appears to have its attributes and scientific and medical techniques seem to progress at an astonishing pace when nations set out to conquer.

Certainly the care and transportation of the sick and injured have been with us since man first set foot on earth, and one would have thought that much more advanced and sophisticated types of ambulances would have been designed before now. Thousands of millions of pounds have been spent on projecting man on to the moon within five or ten seconds of his estimated time of arrival. More millions have been poured into research for the improvement of maximum speeds and general riding comfort of all forms of motor transport to convey the fit and healthy from one part of the country, or the world, to another ; but that is for the fit and healthy, luxury and comfort unabounded.

Are the needs of the seriously ill and injured persons being adequately met by the vehicles at present in use, and if not, why not? In the first instance few, if any, real efforts have ever been made to design a vehicle purely as an ambulance. Present ambulances are converted in the main from commercial vehicles, and the original chassis design was not for an ambulance but was constructed to meet the demands of the commercial world. Having done this, some manufacturers will pay attention to the suspension and certain other requirements that can easily be incorporated into their new model and it can then be called an 'Ambulance Chassis.'

Motor manufacturers themselves cannot be held responsible for this state of affairs as with only 6,000 ambulances in Britain the 'ambulance market' isn't big enough to justify any one manufacturer committing himself to the expenditure required to design an ambulance, even if he was guaranteed 100% of the market.

An average of two out of every three people in Hull are moved in an ambulance once every year. If that figure represents a national average then forty million persons are moved in Britain ; include the rest of Europe and the number is multiplied many times, and, if we become really ambitious and talk in terms of

the world's population, then some 2,000 million people will be in need of ambulance transport next year. What a market ! Sickness does not discriminate against colour, creed, religion, riches or power, and the individual who does not require an ambulance sometime during his life is indeed fortunate.

An ambulance transports some thirty thousand people before it is finally scheduled for disposal. If the cost of present ambulances were doubled in the process of eliminating all the existing major faults, the cost per patient moved would be twenty new pence.

The entry into Europe and the Common Market has attained a climacteric and as the standard of living of our ' fellow marketeers ' is similar to ours, what is to prevent an ambulance being designed to cater for the needs of the population of Europe ?

Varying terrains will demand variations in design ; an ambulance designed for Accident and Emergency work on the motorways will, of course, vary from that which is designed for roads that are little more than cart tracks. Even in this country, land-rovers are used for mountain rescue work, and the motorway ambulance may not be suited to collect a patient from a farmhouse, the approach road to which may be strewn with pot-holes.

There will be problems, many problems, since there is no single panacea, but concentration on the design of an ambulance which conveys the greater number of patients will gain the appreciation of millions of people.

Elderly people are transported daily to Geriatric Clinics for social discourse and treatment for the purpose of stimulating their mental and physical faculties. Each ambulance conveys approximately ten patients, and after the first patient is collected, the rear, or side door is of necessity opened nine more times before that patient arrives at the Clinic. Imagine the variations in temperature suffered by that patient. The heating apparatus just nicely makes itself felt, when the back door is opened again and the patient exposed to what may be a biting North East wind.

Heating has always been a problem, due mainly to the constant necessity of opening and closing doors. Need this problem assume such proportions ? More powerful heaters efficiently thermostatically controlled could surely be incorporated into the heating system. If this is not effective alternative forms of heating and insulation can be tried.

The majority of ambulances in use at the present time are so designed that the patient is on a stretcher which lies partly over the back-axle. Because of this and because the wheel-base is too short and the suspension is inadequate, the patient is subject to excessive jolting.

Pain and suffering cannot be measured, but it can be alleviated. One regularly hears of projects that have been financially grossly under-estimated, or of industries that require vast debts to be written off so that they may be restored to a state of economical efficiency ; what about a substantial subsidy from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to enable a prototype ambulance to be designed !

Stand outside any cemetery or crematorium and cortege after cortege will be headed by a Rolls Royce—go to any hospital and a line of commercial vehicles with an Ambulance sign will be on view ; quite a paradox !

The Ambulance Service has progressed considerably since 1948 but certain basic factors have much room for improvement ; take driving.

An ambulance driver should be a member of the elite corps of drivers, but the elite of any corps has at its disposal the facilities for further training and education, the successful completion of which bears the hallmark of ' the elite.' Not so the ambulance driver. He is required to produce a driving licence and is given a test arranged by the Chief Ambulance Officer. This test has a duration of approximately twenty minutes at the end of which questions on the Highway Code are asked. The applicant is then assessed and if all other factors are satisfactory, he is appointed. Thereafter the man is on his own so far as his driving is concerned, there being no provision for refresher, or advanced driving courses.

Obviously and naturally, the more experience he gains the more proficient he becomes but is experience and self teaching sufficient ? At least ten thousand 999 and other emergency calls are received annually in the City and the ambulance driver is expected to respond quickly and skillfully. Quickly he can do—almost anyone can—but skills are best acquired from a master.

Ambulances are exempt from the speed limit along with police and fire brigade whenever the observance of the speed limit would hinder the execution of their duties. (Act 1960/25). Provision, therefore, is even made within the law to exceed the speed limit, but no additional training to meet the many hazards is given.

Many parallels can be introduced to demonstrate the inequality compared with other trades and professions. Because the occasion arises would one demand the skills of a ' cordon bleu ' from a plain cook, or expect a casualty doctor to perform surgery of a specialised and delicate nature, or the sixteen year old pupil who has just gained a number of ' O ' levels immediately thereafter to sit an ' A ' level examination ? In these and many, many other parallels or comparisons the additional skills are best acquired through training and examination. Experience is probably the most important individual factor but it is always the hardest taskmaster and often the most expensive.

Forty years ago the police were aware of the inadequacies of many of their drivers, this being reflected in the high accident rate at that time. The police opened a driving school at Hendon and driving tuition of normal and advanced standards was given. The success was immediately reflected in the reduction of accidents involving police vehicles, and the standard of driving improved to such a degree that it became apparent to all other road users that the police driver who had gained an advanced driving certificate was a member of an elite corps.

The ambulance driver by and large is good, he does a good job, but as a famous man once said, 'give us the tools, and we will finish the job.' I would say give the ambulance driver the opportunity of acquiring the standards necessary to become as proficient as the police driver, and he will readily grasp it and fulfil all that is required of him in the field of driving skills.

Every winter at some time roads become treacherous due to ice and snow. Worse still are those roads which are quite often almost clear, but not quite, due to overhanging trees preventing patches of ice here and there from thawing out. The motorist accustomed to this phenomenon can, and indeed should exercise discretion, but an ambulance responding to an emergency call is expected to proceed as fast as the prevailing conditions will permit, compatible with safety both to himself and other road users. Does he, therefore, proceed with caution and, if so, what is caution, and who defines the degree? Alternatively, does he proceed slightly faster where for ninety-five per cent of the time he is safe, until the safety time expires, and he too has to negotiate the black ice. The trained driver under such conditions will react much more surely and safely than will the experienced, but untrained driver. What is it about police driving which demands, and very rightly so, a high standard of driving? The answers will be both numerous and varied, but will the reasons be any more important than those which can be given for the ambulance driver, *i.e.*, the care and oft-times speedy conveyance of patients to hospital, coupled with the maximum degree of safety and comfort for a human life on every occasion.

If we are to retain a sense of priorities I would say that human life claims first place. The police and fire authorities certainly rate the preservation of human life higher than say, the preservation of property. The police and the fire brigade have duties and responsibilities of a manifold nature where life is not involved, yet these duties can come within the provision of the 999 call system. The ambulanceman's work on the other hand, while varied, on every occasion deals with live persons. If then we are to agree, (and who will disagree?) that life and its preservation transcends all other priorities who can defend the argument that attendance at advanced driving schools is not necessary?

It is perhaps worth noting that at the annual conference of the National Association of Ambulance Officers held at Scarborough in September, 1971, Sir Geoffrey Organe, M.A., F.R.C.S., F.F.A.R.C.S., Professor of Anaesthetics, Westminster Hospital, London, gave a paper on 'Resuscitation, Aspiration and Analgesia' in which he stated that the ambulanceman of the future will be, and needs to be, more highly trained than at present. He spoke of as much as 24 weeks hospital training, including endotracheal intubation and intravenous transfusion of plasma, reminding us that the primary function of emergency teams is the maintenance of the airway and blood-pressure. He stated that in many incidents the ambulanceman is superior to the average doctor, and he advocated the use of trained emergency teams and specialised vehicles.

That is the opinion of one man, but a man of some eminence in his particular field of medicine. His views may not be universally accepted by his colleagues, but every year more of his colleagues are becoming more appreciative of the role which the ambulanceman plays.

Emergency Service. Despite the inadequacies previously referred to the Ambulance Service responded to 8,061 calls received through the emergency system. This was an increase of 116 over the previous year, and the table below indicates the nature and location of the calls.

Nature of Emergency	Location of Journey					
	Home	Docks	Industry	Streets	Elsewhere	Totals
Injuries	1588	161	330	624	1925	4628
Burns and Scalds	113	8	9	—	2	132
Collapses	597	30	198	434	210	1469
Acute Illness	767	17	49	176	57	1066
Poisoning, etc. ...	350	1	4	71	14	440
Miscellaneous	143	15	26	31	111	326
Totals	3558	232	616	1336	2319	8061

Doubt still exists in the minds of many people relative to the payment for calling out an ambulance on a 999 basis. It must be stressed that there is no charge, and no account has ever been submitted for an ambulance responding to an emergency call.

The confusion possibly arises when people who have been involved in a vehicle accident receive an account from the Hospital Service, usually for a fixed sum of £1.25 for the examination and treatment of injuries. This has nothing at all to do with the Ambulance Service. The account is submitted by the Hospital in accordance with the provisions made in the Road Traffic Act 1960 and is invariably paid by the Insurance Companies. It does not affect a driver's no claim bonus, nor does it constitute an admission of liability, and it certainly does not constitute payment for the use or call out of an ambulance.

This point is most important because on so many occasions the person making a 999 call is asked for his/her name, address and telephone number and this request often produces the effect of frightening people away. The reason why this information is required is that in the event of an injured party being taken into a house or shop after the telephone call has been made, difficulty often arises in locating the patient. If the caller's telephone number is known contact can be made again, and the person making the call can often assist the ambulancemen to locate the injured party. Even a public call box number is helpful as it can be assumed that the ambulance is required somewhere in the vicinity.

Persons making a 999 call are often at the time distressed or emotional and tend to rush away leaving the Controller in some doubt as to the location of the incident. Similar sounding addresses can be on opposite sides of the City, and a telephone number can be the means of distinguishing not only which side, but a precise location.

Galen House. Patients conveyed to and from Galen House became the responsibility of the Education Department from the 1st April, 1971. It was agreed, however, that the most suitable form of transport was that provided

by the Ambulance Service, and the responsibility of the continued transport remained as before with the Ambulance Service. The cost for this arrangement is, of course, now borne by the Education Department.

A total of 21,153 patients were conveyed to and from Galen House from 1st April to 31st December, 1971, for a total distance of 49,371 miles. The figures are of course deducted from the statistics referred to below.

General Cases. The patients moved under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 fell below the two hundred thousand mark for the first time since 1963. Excluding Galen House, 4,580 fewer patients were conveyed to and from hospitals during 1971, compared with the previous year, making it the fourth consecutive year that reductions have been recorded.

The table below gives details of the number of patients carried and the mileage covered under Section 27 of the Act.

	No. of Patients		Mileage	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
Ambulance Cases	92,897	68,543	369,046	324,545
Sitting Cases	132,374	130,995	358,365	367,805
Totals	225,271	199,538	727,411	692,350

With Galen House now excluded the reduction registers 25,733 or an 11% decrease in Section 27 patients, there being a corresponding reduction of 35,061 miles.

The average distance travelled by the 199,538 patients was 3.49 miles ; this distance represented an increase of 0.22 miles/patient. This increase was no doubt due to the ever increasing movement of population from the centre of the City to the new Bransholme Estate. The increase in miles per patient will no doubt continue to increase as more people are moved to Bransholme.

The table below gives details of the number of patients carried and the mileage travelled during 1971, together with figures for 1970 as a comparison.

NO. OF PATIENTS CONVEYED TO INDIVIDUAL HOSPITALS IN 1971.

	Admissions		Out-Patients		Discharges		Transfers		Totals	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Hull Royal Infirmary	3,126	3,225	55,698	55,340	1,222	1,290	2,068	2,076	62,114	61,931
do. Sutton	1,536	1,514	7,397	9,893	297	280	393	363	9,623	12,050
Kingston General Hospital	1,974	2,085	22,732	23,008	573	716	457	462	25,736	26,271
Hull Maternity Hospital	2,220	1,897	467	380	487	338	398	558	3,572	3,173
Castle Hill Hospital	2,276	2,251	934	709	664	776	78	109	3,952	3,845
De la Pole Hospital	335	382	51,265	48,716	251	316	30	31	51,881	49,445
Out of Town Hospitals	1,009	1,000	2,765	1,827	561	472	159	141	4,494	3,440
Geriatric Clinic	—	—	19,593	19,424	—	—	—	—	19,593	19,424
Day Nursery	—	—	3,378	2,258	—	—	—	—	3,378	2,258
Galen House, Day Centre	—	—	34,940	8,663	—	—	—	—	34,940	8,663
Chiropody Service	—	—	4,308	6,485	—	—	—	—	4,308	6,485
Day Centre, Coltman St.	—	—	796	262	—	—	—	—	796	262
Miscellaneous	11	26	552	1,953	12	41	309	271	884	2,291
Totals	12,487	12,380	204,825	178,918	4,067	4,229	3,892	4,011	225,271	199,538

Journeys by Rail. In certain cases travel by rail cannot be surpassed by the Ambulance Service for either comfort or speed, and fifty-four patients were moved by rail during the year, the distance involved being 5,549 miles.

Premature Babies. The premature baby incubator was not used on as many occasions during the year as it was in 1970. Thirty babies were conveyed a total of 826 miles to various hospitals, including six journeys to Killingbeck Hospital, Leeds.

Home Nursing, Midwifery, Mental Health and other Special Services.

<i>Section</i>	<i>Miles 1970</i>	<i>Miles 1971</i>
Home Nursing	59,107	52,455
Midwifery	13,523	12,295
Mental Health	374	35
Mortuary Service	53	1,638
Mobile Immunisation Clinic	1,368	1,705
Delivery Van Service	51,309	39,009
Miscellaneous Journeys	70,012	78,474
Totals	195,746	185,611

Mortuary Service. Two hundred and eighty-three bodies were moved at the Coroner's request, and a further forty-six were moved on behalf of Hull 'A' Group Hospital Management Committee.

Maintenance Section. The transitional period between the phasing out of the B.L.M.C. ambulance chassis in the L.D. range and the introduction of its successor in the E.A. range became unexpectedly protracted due to technical and production problems in the final stages, and several months elapsed before the first chassis was delivered. The renewals programme in respect of the ambulance fleet was accordingly placed in a state of inertia. The vehicles due for replacement, however, were still fully operative and maintenance work of major proportions became increasingly necessary. It is not the easiest of tasks in the motor engineering field to phase vehicles out on a mileage basis, keeping maintenance costs to the minimum, while retaining the maximum safety factors.

Diesel engines in particular were displaying signs of wear in the fuel injection pumps and injectors, both of which are rather costly to overhaul or replace. Starting the engine from cold was becoming more of a problem, although once started no further problems were experienced during the remainder of the working day.

In a non-emergency service such a defect would not even constitute a problem. It would be known where the fault lay, and if necessary the vehicle initially could be pushed or towed off, and once started no further problem would be experienced. In an emergency service, however, the vehicle may be required to proceed to an emergency, and if the engine does not quickly respond then the consequences can be much more disastrous.

After twelve months delay the replacement ambulances started to become available and by the end of the year four of them had been delivered, with production of the remainder going ahead as speedily as circumstances would permit. The balance of mechanical efficiency combined with proportionate costs was steadily being restored.

Training. Seven members of the Service attended the Regional Training School at Cleckheaton, three of whom gained Proficiency Certificates having successfully completed the full course including assessment throughout the course and a final examination. The 'General Remarks' from the Chief Instructor were pleasing to note as the students were all well above average which indicated a good potential. One student failed a re-assessment examination, one retired from the course due to illness, and two other students gained satisfactory reports having attended shorter Refresher Courses.

At the 31st December, 1971 the strength of the Ambulance and Transport Fleet was as follows :—

19 Ambulances
4 Dual Purpose Ambulances
16 Sitting Case Vehicles
4 Midwifery Cars
5 Vans
3 Other Vehicles
19 Mini Vans
—
70 Vehicles
—

Staff. At the 31st December, 1971, the staff establishment of the Ambulance Service was as follows :—

1 Chief Ambulance Officer
1 Deputy Ambulance Officer
4 Station Officers
4 Leading Drivers
44 Male Drivers (Shifts)
37 Male Drivers (Days)
12 Female Drivers (Alternating Shifts)
3 Clerical Staff
2 Telephonists
1 Female Cleaner (Part-time)
10 Maintenance Garage Staff (including apprentice)
2 Vehicle Washers
—
121 Total
—

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

With the coming into force of the Local Authority Social Services Act, some functions of the Department were transferred to the new Social Services Department from 1st January, 1971. Included in these transferred services were recuperative holidays and convalescence, occupational therapy, and the mental

health services (with the exception of the Holden Centre Junior Department, which became the responsibility of the Local Education Authority).

Nursing Requisites. These are available on loan from the Department to patients who are being nursed or confined at home. The applications received were in respect of the following illnesses :—

	1971	1970
Confinement	150	173
Cancer	165	199
Senility	375	240
Hemiplegia, Stroke, Cerebral haemorrhage	151	197
Disease of the Heart	149	150
Tuberculosis	5	8
Fractures, Accidents, etc.	184	200
Diabetes	15	10
Pneumonia, Pleurisy	6	10
Asthma, Bronchitis	83	113
Rheumatism, Arthritis	129	142
Mental Subnormality	31	20
Others	406	357
Total	1,849	1,819

The number of articles dealt with was as follows :—

	<i>On loan at</i> 31.12.70	<i>Issued during</i> 1971	<i>On loan at</i> 31.12.71
Air Rings	151	194	185
Backrests	397	330	399
Bed Blocks	106	84	98
Bedcradles	148	130	183
Bedding, various items	3,661	2,885	3,880
Bedpans, urinals, etc.	538	772	585
Bed sides	42	51	48
Bedsteads and cots	209	336	241
Lifting Poles for Bedsteads	29	25	34
Bedtables	28	32	30
Commodes	1,032	673	1,071
Crutches	62	66	65
Cushions, sponge rubber	50	30	55
Dustbins, (for used incontinence pads)	285	362	358
Fireguards	609	109	592
Fracture Boards	207	106	240
Mattresses, sponge rubber	73	45	74
Mattresses, hair	212	308	245
Sheets, waterproof	579	647	675
Sputum cups	8	10	11
Wheelchairs	408	464	423
Miscellaneous	159	91	113
Totals	8,993	7,750	9,605

Facilities for Incontinent People. During the year 624 patients were afforded the service, an increase of 29 on the previous year, and at the end of 1971, 313 patients continued to receive the service.

Chiropody. During the year, one part-time chiropodist left the City and one died. A further part-time chiropodist commenced duty on 25th October. At the end of the year one full-time chiropodist and 7 part-time chiropodists were employed.

The number of sessions held weekly at the beginning of the year was 35, one being an evening session. By the end of the year this number had been increased by 2, both of which were evening sessions.

The following table summarises the work done during the year :—

Category	On Register for Continuing Treatment at 1st. Jan.	New Applicants during year	Treatments	
			Initial	Continuing
Elderly	3,304	799	782	13,259
Physically Handicapped	96	20	20	273
Expectant Mothers	—	1	1	—
Totals	3,400	820	803	13,532

Health Education, Publicity and Home Safety. Due to further changes and shortages of staff, activities were again rather curtailed this year, but two campaigns were started in December, one to give information of family planning facilities available free of charge at local clinics, and one on the benefits of immunisation. These took the form of advertisements on various sites throughout the City for a period of one month. Posters were sent to factories, stores and general practitioners' surgeries. Cervical cytology is available at all family planning clinics, and these facilities are brought to the notice of all women attending for family planning advice.

"Lock Away Poisons" stickers continued to be displayed in Public Telephone Kiosks in the City, and posters and leaflets on various topics were again distributed to offices and clinics.

In June a "Water Safety Week" was held, with the co-operation of the Hull and East Riding Branch of the Royal Life Saving Society. The "Week" was officially inaugurated by the Lord Mayor. Mr. R. Walton, Chief Constable and President of the Hull and East Riding Branch, Royal Life Saving Society, presided. Over 1,000 young people from schools and youth organisations visited

the Farmery Hall to see demonstrations of life saving methods and films. Local firms and the R.A.F. Rescue Unit, Leconfield, kindly loaned display material. Two evenings of water displays at the Madeley Street and Reckitt's Baths had capacity audiences and attracted both young and old, as did evening film shows.

Prior to Guy Fawkes Night a short script on Firework Safety was inserted on the Teledisc Service, supporting posters being distributed.

The Department's films and slides proved more popular than ever this year. Films and slides on Drugs, Venereal Disease, Mental Health and Childbirth were on constant loan to colleges and schools and Films on Childbirth and other Maternal and Child Health subjects were shown on 43 occasions at Mothercraft Clinics. The Department's film " Journey Forward " was shown 6 times locally and booked 5 times for showing in various parts of the country.

Lectures given to schools and other organisations in the City were 9 on Venereal Diseases, 6 on Drugs, 3 on Smoking and Health, 5 on Health Education and 2 on Home Safety.

At Christmas a display on " Safe Toys " was on show in the Guildhall Foyer for two weeks.

Venereal Diseases. Treatment for cases of venereal disease arising in the City and port area continued to be available at the Mill Street Clinic which is administered by the Hull 'A' Group Hospital Management Committee of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

The following table has been compiled from the quarterly returns kindly furnished by Dr. C. P. Heywood, Consultant Venereologist :—

**NUMBER OF PATIENTS ATTENDING THE MILL STREET CLINIC FOR THE
FIRST TIME DURING 1971.**

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Totals		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Syphilis—									
Early Infectious	8	6	—	—	—	—	8	6	14
Cardio vascular	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of Nervous System	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
All late and latent stages, non-infectious	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Congenital-under 2 yrs.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital-over 2 yrs.	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Gonorrhoea	—	—	351	193	—	—	351	193	544
Chancroid	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	7
Lymphogranuloma venereum	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Granuloma Inguinale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-specific genital infection	—	—	—	—	305	57	305	57	362
Non-specific genital infection with arthritis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
All other conditions	—	—	—	—	713	235	713	235	948
	10	14	351	193	1030	292	1391	499	1890

Action taken on contact tracing in the control of venereal disease follows, with limitations, the recommendations of the Department of Health and Social Security. Where it is considered likely to be efficacious, each patient attending the Mill Street Clinic with a recently acquired venereal infection is provided with a contact slip to give to his or her consort. During 1971, 221 male patients with gonorrhoea of local provenance were seen. Of these, 191 were given contact slips and 135 female consorts with gonorrhoea were subsequently treated.

PART IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Statutory notifiable diseases brought to the notice of the Department during 1971 numbered 2,367 compared with 6,199 in 1970.

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable communicable diseases in the City during 1971.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1971

Disease	TOTAL		Under 1 yr.	One year	2-4 yrs	5-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 & over
	Orig- inal	Corr- ected								
Acute Encephalitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis	48	33	4	1	3	11	6	7	—	1
Dysentery	26	39	2	6	9	5	5	7	4	1
Food Poisoning	30	204	23	11	24	24	28	45	33	16
Infective Jaundice	137	140	—	1	15	68	24	22	7	3
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	441	477	38	57	169	201	10	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	59	60	—	2	7	40	9	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	183	235	21	16	70	120	1	6	1	—
Scabies	956	1103	21	24	121	447	247	187	46	10
Tuberculosis Respiratory	53	53	1	2	2	5	6	14	12	11
Tuberculosis Meningitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis Other	13	13	—	—	—	2	1	8	2	—
Tetanus	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1959	2367	118	120	420	923	337	301	106	42

Measles. There were 477 cases of measles during 1971. Hospital treatment was necessary in 15 cases. There were no deaths from this disease.

The following table of cases of measles by quarters in the City for the previous six years was used in the past to illustrate the biennial epidemic characteristics of the disease.

Until 1967 it was possible to predict fairly accurately when the next epidemic would commence and that the epidemic would reach its peak in the winter months. Since then, however, the pattern of the disease has been affected by the measles immunisation programme, and it will be interesting to see if a further pattern emerges from this table in future years.

Measles

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
1966	9	153	240	532	934
1967	406	328	254	228	1,216
1968	894	1,052	346	66	2,358
1969	56	94	100	24	274
1970	133	1,363	1,681	805	3,982
1971	214	131	84	48	477

Diphtheria. There has not been a case of diphtheria in the City since 1959. The incidence of the disease remains at a low level throughout the country, nevertheless cases continue to occur, emphasising the importance of maintaining a high rate of immunisation against diphtheria.

Scarlet Fever. During 1971 there were 60 cases of scarlet fever, of whom six needed hospital treatment. There were no deaths from this disease.

Whooping Cough. Of the 235 cases of whooping cough, hospital treatment was necessary in 23 instances, but there were no deaths from this disease.

Dysentery. In 26 of the 39 cases of dysentery notified, the causative organism was shigella sonnei and there was one case of amoebic dysentery. Hospital treatment was necessary in 9 cases ; there were no deaths from the disease.

Food Poisoning. There were 204 cases notified in 1971. Salmonella Typhimurium was responsible for 49 of these. The remainder were Salmonella Agona 78 ; Salmonella Meunchen 38 ; Salmonella Infantis 10 ; Salmonella Indiana 6 ; Salmonella Panama 5 ; Salmonella Bovis Morbificans 4 ; Salmonella Duisberg 2 ; Salmonella Enteritidis 2 ; Salmonella Blockley 2 and another six types of salmonella, each responsible for one case. A late notification was received in respect of two other cases but no organism was recovered.

Gastro Enteritis. There were 426 cases of gastro enteritis notified. An *E. Coli* infection was found in 51 of these cases. Hospital treatment was necessary in 320 cases and there were 3 deaths from the condition. The deaths were in respect of two male babies aged 2 months and 4 months, and a woman aged 34 years.

Acute Meningitis. There were 33 confirmed cases of meningitis, all of which were treated in hospital. Two of the cases were Meningococcal Meningitis, twenty were other specified organisms and eleven were unspecified organisms. There was one death of Viral Meningitis occurring in a two months old baby girl.

Typhoid. There were no cases of typhoid notified in the City during 1971.

Infective Jaundice. There were 140 cases of infective jaundice and hospital treatment was necessary in 48 of these. One death was recorded, a female aged 23 years.

Scabies. The Kingston upon Hull (Scabies) Order, 1971 came into operation on the 8th July, 1971 extending the notification of scabies for a further three years until 7th July, 1974. This order had been renewed annually in previous years. During 1971 there were 1,103 cases of scabies reported. Help in respect of bathing and disinfection is available in suitable cases. School children continue to be treated at the school clinics and only where some difficulty arises are the Infectious Disease nurses brought into the case.

Smallpox. There were no cases of suspected smallpox notified in the year. Surveillance was necessary in three cases where travellers had arrived from a smallpox endemic area without a valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox.

Winter Epidemic Scheme. This scheme was once again operated throughout the winter months. The co-operation of family doctors is enlisted annually for this scheme and it is hoped that, in the event of a winter epidemic, early warning of the nature of the illness will be obtained.

Twelve general practitioners agreed to participate in the scheme and again there was very little action due to the absence of winter epidemic illnesses.

Miscellaneous Infections. In September, the Department of Health and Social Security informed this Authority that cholera had been confirmed bacteriologically in a woman from Huddersfield who had recently returned from a holiday in Spain. It was decided that specimens should be taken from all known contacts of cholera cases arriving in the City from Barcelona Province which was a declared cholera infected area. All other persons arriving from Spain without a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera were kept under surveillance for a period of five days.

Samples were obtained from six contacts but all results were negative. Only one person showed symptoms—a roundsman working for a bakery firm who was immediately excluded from further duties until his specimens showed a negative result.

Two hundred and forty-nine arrivals in the City without valid certificates of vaccination were kept under surveillance until it was considered they were free from infection.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Chicken Pox	51	7	—
Glandular Fever	16	14	—
Mumps	5	3	—
German Measles	9	—	—

Medical Arrangements for Long-Stay Immigrants. In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular C.M.O. 1/65 all long-stay immigrants are visited to ensure that they are aware of the health services available to them in this country. This is to establish that there is adequate control over the importation of infectious diseases. During the year a total of 36 first successful visits were made to immigrants arriving in the City.

Disinfecting Station. During 1971, a grand total of 10,433 articles were disinfected. Articles disinfected because of infectious diseases accounted for 2,077. A total of 5,874 items of nursing requisites, which had been loaned to patients by the Care and After-Care Section of the Department were collected and disinfected before being returned to the Stores for re-issue. Articles disinfected at the request of private individuals, hospitals and others, for most of which a charge was made, numbered 2,482. In addition 40 houses and 65 library books were disinfected and 136 verminous persons were cleansed.

Following the publication of the revised memorandum on the Control of Infectious Diseases in Schools (prepared jointly by the Departments of Education and Science and Health and Social Security) it was decided to discontinue the disinfection of library books from households in which patients have been notified as suffering from an attack of Scarlet Fever.

TUBERCULOSIS

This section has been compiled in co-operation with Dr. Oliver Jones, Consultant Chest Physician.

Incidence and Mortality. The following table shows new cases and deaths in age groups, respiratory and non-respiratory disease being shown separately.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

Age Periods	NEW CASES*						DEATHS					
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals	
	M	F.	M.	F.	1971	1970	M.	F.	M.	F.	1971	1970
Under 1 year	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years to 4 years	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 " " 9 "	2	1	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 " " 14 "	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 " " 19 "	1	3	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 " " 24 "	2	—	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 " " 34 "	2	2	2	2	8	11	—	—	—	1	1	—
35 " " 44 "	8	2	5	2	17	15	—	—	—	1	1	—
45 " " 54 "	5	1	2	—	8	14	—	—	—	—	—	1
55 " " 64 "	5	1	—	—	6	18	2	—	2	—	4	5
65 " " 74 "	8	3	—	—	11	19	7	—	—	—	7	—
75 " and over	2	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	4
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	39	16	10	6	71	—	9	—	2	2	13	—
1970	57	32	3	5	—	97	5	3	—	2	—	10

*Primary notifications and other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health

Death-rates. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population from respiratory tuberculosis was 0.03 and from non-respiratory tuberculosis 0.014 giving a total death-rate of 0.05 for all forms of tuberculosis.

Year	Deaths in Kingston upon Hull			Death rate per 1,000 Population	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	Kingston upon Hull	England and Wales
1911	310	132	442	1.58	1.46
1921	311	103	414	1.41	1.12
1931	358	68	426	1.35	0.90
1941	230	44	274	1.13	0.73
1951	93	7	100	0.34	0.31
1961	24	1	25	0.08	0.07
1967	6	2	8	0.03	0.04
1968	6	1	7	0.02	0.03
1969	9	1	10	0.03	0.03
1970	9	1	10	0.03	0.03
1971	9	4	13	0.05	0.03

Notifications. The following table shows the total number of new cases brought to light during the last five years.

YEAR	NEW CASES				TOTAL NEW CASES
	From Primary Notifications		On Information from Other Sources		
	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	
1967	77	6	4	—	87
1968	91	11	4	2	108
1969	74	12	3	—	89
1970	80	8	9	—	97
1971	53	14	2	2	71

At the beginning of the year it was agreed that the Department's Tuberculosis Health Visitor should visit new cases and home contacts residing in the East Riding, who were attending the Chest Clinic at the Hull Royal Infirmary for treatment and examination.

Examination of Contacts. A total of 398 new contacts were examined by the Medical Officers of the Chest Clinic, Hull Royal Infirmary during 1971 compared with a figure of 574 for 1970.

As a preventive measure, contacts of patients found to have appreciable inactive pulmonary tuberculosis (as well as those with active disease) are offered examination, vaccination and follow-up.

The Consultant Chest Physicians, the Senior Medical Officers (Maternal and Child Health and After-Care) and the Tuberculosis Health Visitor discuss each case of tuberculosis notified in an endeavour to identify the source of infection and to ascertain that all steps have been taken to obtain the attendance of family contacts.

B.C.G. Vaccination. Child contacts are offered B.C.G. protection after preliminary "Heaf" testing and during 1971, 160 (plus 50 East Riding) children were vaccinated. In addition 60 (plus 15 East Riding) babies were vaccinated without tuberculin testing shortly after birth. B.C.G. vaccination is also given to young nurses and other members of hospital staff who are negative reactors. The total during 1971 was 54.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS, 1971

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS															Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors)
Age Periods	NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES														
	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +	Age un- known		Total
Respiratory— Males ... Females ... Non-Respiratory Males ... Females ... Total	1 — — — 1	1 2 — — 3	1 — — — 1	2 1 1 1 5	1 1 — — 2	1 3 — — 4	2 — — 1 3	2 2 — 2 8	8 2 4 1 15	5 1 2 — 8	5 1 — — 6	6 3 — — 9	2 — — — 2	— — — — —	37 16 9 5 67

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during 1971, otherwise than by Formal Notification.

Age Periods	under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +	Age Unknown	Total
Respiratory— Males ... Females ...	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	2 —
Non-Respiratory Males ... Females ...	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	4

SOURCE OF INFORMATION	No. OF CASES	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
	— 2	2 —
Death Returns From Local Registrars	—	2
Posthumous Notifications	2	2
Total	2	2

Chest Clinics. The following details for 1971 and previous years relate only to Hull patients under the care of the Chest Clinic, Hull Royal Infirmary.

Year				Number of Cases on Register 31st December	Examinations	Visits by T.B. Health Visitors
1967	....	....	....	1,218	8,467	5,840
1968	....	....	....	1,208	8,501	4,499
1969	....	....	....	1,154	10,697	3,950
1970	....	....	....	952	11,008	2,760
1971	....	....	....	981	10,403	1,439

Mass Radiography. In 1971 the Hull Unit worked in the East and North Ridings, York and Hull. The medical work was shared by the four doctors on the Chest Clinic staff, under the direction of the Consultant Chest Physician.

Of the 48,176 persons X-rayed by the Unit during the year, 28,949 persons were domiciled in or near Hull and of this latter group 11,038 were X-rayed by the mobile unit and 17,911 were X-rayed by the static unit which operated at the Dispensary Buildings, Baker Street. The mobile unit visited hospitals in and around the City, industrial premises, educational establishments, homes for the elderly and particularly country towns lacking fixed X-ray facilities.

Extra Nourishment. Eighty-one patients were supplied with one or two pints of milk daily for varying periods during the year.

X-Ray Work at the East Hull Clinic. Arrangements continue to be made for X-ray examinations as follows—(a) staff working in contact with organised groups of children ; (b) new entrants to the Local Government Service (including Fire Brigade and Police Force) ; (c) new entrants to the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme ; (d) Corporation staff in respect of whom X-ray examinations are thought desirable in connection with medical examinations for the sick pay scheme, or their fitness to continue in their posts, etc.

One hundred and sixty-five examinations were carried out in connection with (a) above, and 1,135 examinations were made in connection with (b), (c) and (d), the cost of these latter groups being refunded by the Committees concerned.

Chest X-rays were carried out on 117 contacts of tuberculin positive school children.

The total of 1,417 films were read by medical officers of the Health Department, and where a second opinion was required films were forwarded to the Consultant Chest Physicians for their advice.

Hospital Admissions. There is no waiting list for hospital admission. Patients with tuberculous and non-tuberculous chest conditions are admitted to the Medical Chest Unit, Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham.

In 1971, 1,623 Hull patients were admitted to the hospital, and of this number 100 were tuberculous patients. The average stay of each such patient was 84 days.

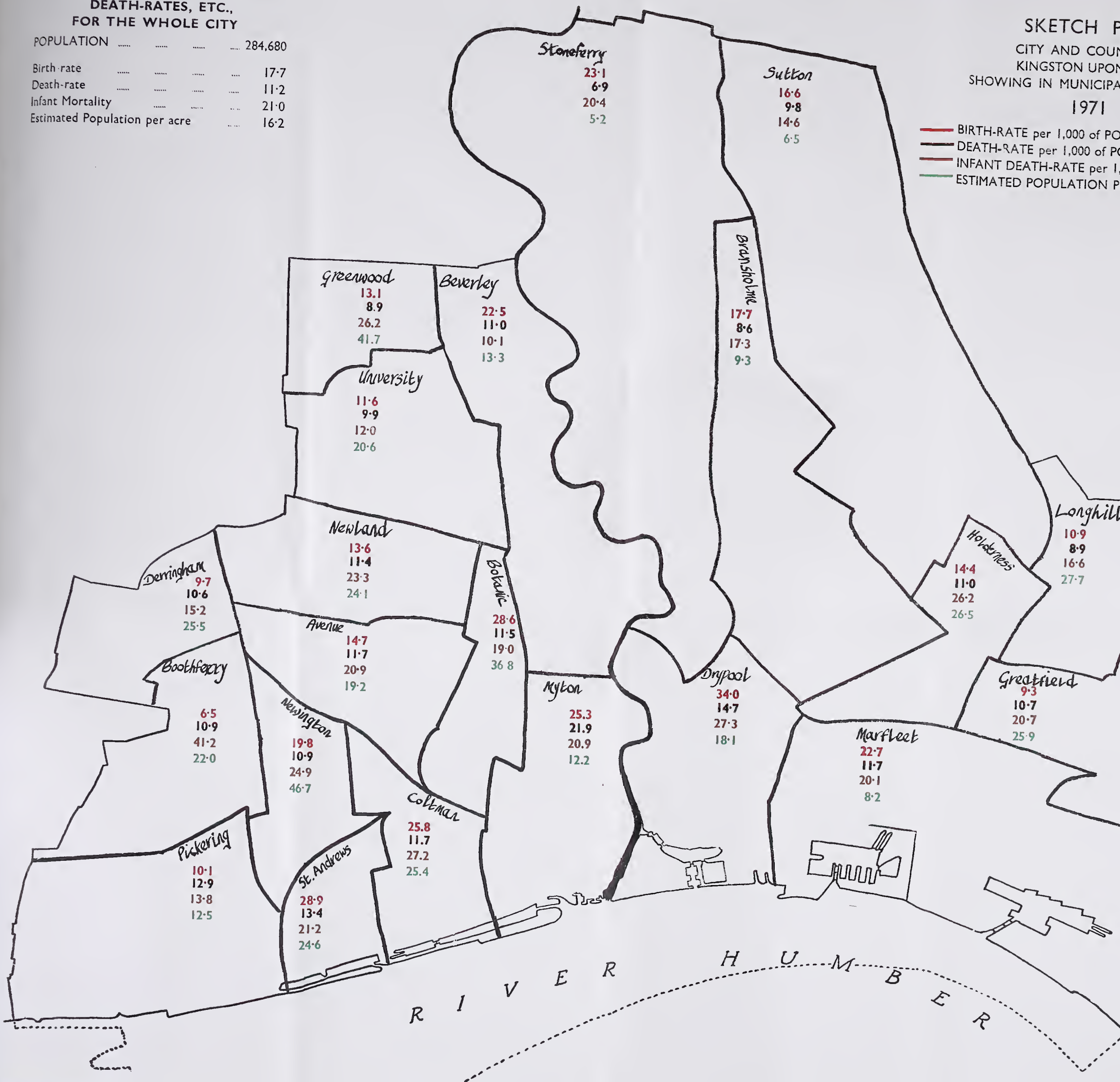
Resettlement of the Disabled. The medical staff and medical social worker at the Clinic work in close liaison with the Department of Employment and Productivity's Disablement Re-Settlement Officers in arranging training courses, attendance at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit, and ultimately, finding suitable work for the tuberculous and non-tuberculous patient who is unable to return to his previous employment. Information regarding tuberculous patients in sheltered employment is included in the section of the Report dealing with Employment and Rehabilitation.

POPULATION AND BIRTH AND
DEATH-RATES, ETC.,
FOR THE WHOLE CITY

POPULATION	284,680
Birth-rate	17.7
Death-rate	11.2
Infant Mortality	21.0
Estimated Population per acre	16.2

SKETCH P
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KINGSTON UPON
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1971

BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of PO
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INFANT DEATH-RATE per 1
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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1971

KINGSTON UPON HULL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman—

Alderman L. SCIENCE

Deputy Chairman—

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Alderman M. R. ADAMS, B.Sc.(Econ.)

Alderman (Mrs.) N. E. BATESON

Alderman Sir LEO SCHULTZ, O.B.E.

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Councillor K. F. BARKLEY

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Councillor E. HEWSON, F.G.I., M.I.T.O.

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Councillor (Mrs.) H. WILSON

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Mr. T. W. MOOR

Mr. G. PIKE, M.B.E.

Rev. Canon W. RICHARDSON, M.A., B.D.

Mr. T. A. SPARROW, J.P.

Alderman J. G. E. TESKEY-KING

Director of Education—

S. W. HOBSON, M.A.

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

at 31st December, 1971

Principal School Medical Officer
ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer
JAMES M. DUNLOP M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D. Obst. R.C.O.G. D.P.H., D.P.A.

Senior Medical Officer (School Health Service)
ALASTAIR M. R. CANN, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

School Medical Officers
(*Combined duties in School Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Port Health Services*)
CHRISTINE N. R. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B.
ELIZA J. CARSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
SAMUEL KLINGER, M.D.
JAGDISH RAUT, M.B., B.S., M.S., F.R.C.S.
(Seven Part-time)

Specialist Medical Officers (Services provided by Regional Hospital Board)

Ophthalmologists : K. DEAN FOGGITT, M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.O.M.S.
B. K. DE, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S.

Orthopædist : C. R. BERKIN, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Otologist : J. S. MARTIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Paediatrician : R. J. PUGH, M.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Psychiatrist : P. J. BEYNON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C. Psych., D.P.M.

Principal School Dental Officer
JOHN C. CARR, L.D.S.

Dental Officers
C. W. HOLMDEN, L.D.S.
One Part-time Dental Officer

Dental Anaesthetists
Two Part-time

Dental Auxiliary
Vacant

Dental Hygienist
Mrs. M. TODD

Educational Psychologists
Senior : A. L. LAMBERT, B.Sc.
M. D. OATES, B.A.
(Two Part-time)

Social Workers (Child Guidance)
Miss E. THOMPSON
Miss L. P. H. CHESSUM
Miss P. M. COOPER

Teacher of Pre-school Deaf Children
Miss J. AYTON

Speech Therapists
Two vacancies
(One Part-time)

Chiropodists : Four Part-time
Nursing Staff

Superintendent : Vacancy
Nurses : Twenty

Physiotherapists
Superintendent : Mrs. M. A. HARRIS, M.C.S.P.
Mrs. B. LOWTHER, M.C.S.P.
One vacancy

One Part-time Physiotherapist
Dental Surgery Assistants : Four

Cleanliness Visitors : Two

Clinic Attendants : Four
Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk : R. C. GRANT

Clerks : Eighteen

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*To the Chairman and Members
of the Education Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the report on the health of the schoolchildren and the work of the School Health Service in the City and County of Kingston upon Hull for the year ended 31st December, 1971.

The most notable event as a result of the Education (Handicapped Children) Act, 1970, was the transfer of the Holden School (previously the Holden Centre and Galen House) from the Health Department to the Education Department with effect from the 1st April, 1971. It would be true to say that the services provided by the Health Department for these low grade mentally subnormal children had reached a high level in comparison with the rest of the country. Indeed, you can be proud of what had been done. The consequence of the changeover was that the Holden School was absorbed into the special school system with no sudden change in management. It had, of course, previously had the use of facilities provided by the School Health Service whenever necessary.

The Education (Milk) Act, 1971, stopped the issue of free milk in schools to children over the age of seven, except in the case of special schools. The 1971 Act, however, still allowed it to be issued to children between the ages of seven and 12 if it was certified to be necessary by a doctor. The Council resolved that all children between the relevant ages be examined immediately and a crash programme was therefore put into operation. This programme extended into 1972, and when completed 22,779 children were offered medical examination. Of this number, 12,309 were examined following receipt of consents from parents, and the provision of free milk was recommended for 2,546 children. This crash programme resulted in the stopping of all other school health work, except for essential matters during the last three months of 1971.

Scabies, although still a problem, showed a decline for the second year (999 to 571—43% decrease).

The incidence of head lice in boys remains relatively high and there seems little doubt that this will remain so while the boys rival the girls for length of hair.

Dr. Quresi, Chief Medical Officer for Karachi Port and Administrative Officer for Karachi Port Hospital visited the City in March. He showed great interest in our work. He himself combined the duties of Port Medical Officer with the medical care of the families in the port and with the duties of Hospital Medical Superintendent.

Mr. Carr, the Principal School Dental Officer has been off duty since the Spring of 1971 with an intractable condition which, I am pleased to say, did not affect his general health and activity, but unfortunately impaired the fine movements of his hand and made it impossible for him to perform dental operations. At the end of the year it was apparent that he would be forced to retire and he in fact retired at the end of May, 1972.

I should like to pay tribute to Mr. Carr for the excellent work he has done during his many years with the School Health Service. From the time of his appointment, he was beset by staffing difficulties but he carried on with fortitude and attempted to build up a good school dental service. Unfortunately for him and for the School Health Service, the number of dentists available was not sufficient for the needs of the service and this situation progressively deteriorated until at the present time there is only one full-time dental officer and one part-time dental officer who undertakes three sessions per fortnight. Nevertheless, Mr. Carr continued to give of his best and did all he could to improve the dental health of the children of this City.

I regret to say that staffing difficulties in other grades continued. Medical officers, including part-time staff, equalled only $2\frac{1}{4}$ full-time staff and the services of only one part-time speech therapist have been available. The post of Superintendent School Nurse remains unfilled.

I would once again thank the staff of the School Health Service who, under the leadership of Dr. Cann, Senior Medical Officer, have continued to work efficiently and maintain a high standard of service. I would also record my appreciation of the deep interest shown by Mr. Hobson, Chief Education Officer, and for the continued support and encouragement which the Chairman and members of the Education Committee have always shown.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

Principal School Medical Officer

Health Department,
Guildhall, Kingston upon Hull.
March, 1972.

CITY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL

GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

	1971	1970
Population (estimated)	284,680	290,270
Maintained Primary, Junior High and Senior High Schools		
Number of Schools	150*	149
Number on Rolls	54,998*	54,807
Maintained Special Schools—(included in totals above)—		
Number of Schools	6*	6
Number on Rolls	569*	584
Maintained Nursery Schools—(included in totals above)—		
Number of Schools	3*	2
Number on Rolls	176*	128

* As in January, 1971

SUMMARY OF WORK

	1971	1970
A. Medical Officers at Schools, etc.—		
Periodic inspections at Primary, Junior High and Senior High, Nursery and Special Schools	9,153	10,134
Special inspections at Primary, Junior High and Senior High, Nursery and Special Schools	9,023	20
Re-inspections at Primary, Junior High and Senior High, Nursery and Special Schools	1,123	1,437
B. Medical Officers and Specialists at Clinics—		
Inspections at Clinics	3,064	3,660
Re-inspections at Clinics	4,997	5,548
Inspections under Employment of Children Bye-laws	603	624
Miscellaneous	857	727
C. Dental Officers—		
Inspections at Schools	6,621	9,647
Inspections at Clinics ...	1,563	1,919
Attendances for treatment	3,551	5,957
D. Nurses, Dental Hygienist, Medical Auxiliaries etc.—		
Nurses—Escort journeys to Residential Schools, etc.	69	59
First Aid duties at Concerts, lectures, sports events etc.	36	29
Visits to Schools	5,706	5,720
Examinations (including cleanliness inspections) in Schools	223,028	209,794
Visits to homes etc.	12,463	10,498
Treatments of minor ailments in Clinics	45,278	44,326
Treatments of minor ailments at Special Schools	15,235	18,773
Treatments of orthopædic defects in Clinics	40	189
Treatments of orthopædic defects at Special Schools	3,411	5,754
Inspections of Speech Defects in Clinics	67	—
Treatments of Speech Defects in Clinics	305	—
Treatments of Speech Defects at Special Schools	812	236
Treatments by Chiropodists	5,570	5,288
Treatments by Dental Hygienist	2,023	1,930
Treatments by Dental Auxiliary	—	—
Auditory Training—treatments	69	104
E. School Clinics—		
Grand total of inspections and treatments as detailed above	67,987	70,276

I. STAFF

Details of the staff employed in the School Health Service on the 31st December, 1971, are to be found on page 4.

The number of sessions devoted by medical officers to work in the School Health Service was equivalent to the service of approximately $2\frac{1}{4}$ full-time school medical officers throughout the year.

The number of sessions given by part-time dental officers during the year fluctuated. Over the full year dental services averaged only the equivalent of a $\frac{1}{4}$ full-time officer.

II. CO-ORDINATION

The scheme providing for the interavailability of clinic services between all the sections of the Corporation's Health Services continued throughout the year. A summary of the work carried out under this scheme is given in the following two tables and references to the interavailability scheme appear in various tables in the report.

Very satisfactory co-operation exists with the hospitals. Reports and information are exchanged when necessary. All recommendations for admission to hospital made by consultants at school clinics are notified to the respective Admission Officers who deal with them without requiring the children to be seen unnecessarily at the hospital out-patient clinics.

Services Provided by the School Health Service

SERVICE	HEALTH COMMITTEE				Social Services Committee		Totals	
	Children under 5 years		Nursing and Expectant Mothers					
	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.
Minor Ailments Inspections	43	43	—	—	—	—	43	43
Minor Ailments Treatments	430	933	—	—	—	—	430	933
Dental Inspections	51	55	7	7	16	17	74	79
*Dental Treatment Including								
Dental Hygiene	43	49	6	7	—	—	49	56
Orthopaedic Clinic Inspections	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Orthopaedic Clinic Treatments	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Orthopaedic Screening Clinic	8	13	—	—	—	—	8	13
Ophthalmic Clinics	81	227	—	—	—	—	81	227
Aural Clinics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiropody Clinics	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	5
Speech Therapy Clinic Treatments	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	4
Auditory Training	5	69	—	—	—	—	5	69
Cerebral Palsy Clinic Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Palsy Treatment	5	207	—	—	—	—	5	207
Child Guidance Clinic	3	9	—	—	—	—	3	9

* The figures for "New Cases" for Dental work represent the total numbers of individuals treated during the year whether new cases or not.

Services provided for the School Health Service

Service	Cases	Attendances
X-Ray Examinations 	114	114

III. MEDICAL INSPECTION

Figures relating to inspection at maintained schools are to be found in Parts I and II of the Department of Education and Science Statistical Tables at the end of this report.

No inspections were carried out at Hymers College (direct grant secondary school).

Unfortunately owing to a severe shortage of medical staff and milk medical examinations, routine medical inspections at schools could not be kept up to date. The milk medical examinations referred to arose out of a resolution of the City Council that all children between the ages of 7 and 12 (now not entitled to free milk at school unless medically recommended) should be examined immediately, other examinations being deferred. 8,990 of the special inspections were of this nature.

IV. FINDINGS AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Statistics relating to various defects are printed in Statistical Tables Part I, Table A, and Part II, at the end of this Report.

Uncleanliness

The Authority's scheme for the examination and cleansing of infested pupils embodies the requirements of Section 54 of the Education Act, 1944. Statistics are printed in Part I (Table C) at the end of this Report.

The number of individual children found in an unclean condition in 1971 was 4,055 compared with 3,986 in 1970 and 3,270 in 1969, the percentage was 7.37 in 1971 compared with 7.27 in 1970 and 5.99 in 1969.

Cleanliness inspections in schools—Total 172,535.

<i>Findings</i>	<i>Individual Children</i>				<i>Percentages of School Roll</i>		
		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nits present, but no vermin seen	{ Boys : 1296 Girls : 2146 }	3442	....	....	4.58	8.04	6.26
Vermin present	{ Boys : 110 Girls : 130 }	240	....	....	0.39	0.49	0.44
Dirty but no nits or vermin	{ Boys : 84 Girls : 289 }	373	....	....	0.29	1.08	0.68
Total	{ Boys : 1490 Girls : 2565 }	4055	....	....	5.26	9.61	7.37

The usual preponderance of females will be noted.

The percentage of boys relative to girls remains high in comparison with years preceding the present long hair fashion as the following table shows.

Boys/Girls

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
0.27	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.38	0.57	0.44	0.58	0.55	0.61	0.60	0.55
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

During this year, as has been the case since 1953, it has not been found necessary to take any parent to Court in order to enforce cleanliness. In every case the school nurse has succeeded ultimately in securing cleanliness by persuasion. This involves a great deal of trouble and tact on the part of a nurse and considerable praise is due to our staff for having succeeded in this way.

Tuberculosis

No untreated cases of tuberculosis were found during the year.

Visual Defects

In addition to the medical officers' inspections, the school nurses visited 74 schools during the year to carry out vision surveys of pupils aged 7 years. 4,004 pupils were inspected of whom 169 were referred direct to the ophthalmic consultant. 134 of these pupils were inspected by the consultant and glasses were prescribed in 69 cases.

Foot Defects

The chiropodists paid 54 visits to schools and inspected 8,747 pupils of whom 534 were referred for treatment by the chiropodists at the clinics.

V.—HOME VISITS

The number of visits paid to homes in connection with preparation for medical inspection, follow-up of children with defects, the cleanliness scheme, problem cases etc., was 12,463.

VI.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Summaries of the inspection and treatment work done in the school clinics are printed in the tables below and on page 15.

Ringworm—An arrangement exists with Hull Royal Infirmary for prompt examination and treatment in all cases.

In addition treatment continued to be carried out at the following day special schools :—

Frederick Holmes (P.H.) School : minor ailments, five sessions per week ; physiotherapy, ten sessions per week ; speech therapy, 3 sessions per week.
 Teskey-King (E.S.N.) School : minor ailments, five sessions per week ; speech therapy, one session per week.
 Cottingham Road (Open Air) School : minor ailments, ten sessions per week ; physiotherapy as required.
 Holden (E.S.N.) School : minor ailments, one session per week ; physiotherapy, one session per week.

Minor Ailment Treatments carried out by School Nurses on Premises of Special Schools

					<i>Total Attendances</i>
(a)	Cottingham Road (Open Air)	.....	.....	.....	9338
(b)	Teskey-King (E.S.N.)	.....	.....	.....	3027
(c)	Frederick Holmes (Physically Handicapped)	.....	.....	.....	2762
(d)	Holden School (E.S.N.)	.....	.....	.....	108

School Clinics, 1968-71 Number of New Cases (including other Committee Cases)

Work Undertaken	1968	1969	1970	1971
Inspection Work :—				
1 Minor Ailments	4654	3441	3317	2703
2 Dental	2625	1721	1816	1482
3. Orthopaedic	11	13	12	2
4. Orthopaedic Screening Clinic	56	89	60	52
5. Ophthalmic	681	700	659	655
6. Aural	6	3	8	4
7. Paediatric	79	103	51	15
8. Educational Subnormality	127	181	242	241
9. Child Guidance	143	171	194	121
10. Speech Therapy	57	—	—	34
11. Employment Cases	891	695	624	603
12. Miscellaneous	709	647	717	709
Treatment Work :—				
1. Minor Ailments (including aural)	14289	15292	14682	14239
2.*Dental including Dental Hygiene	5107	3567	3745	3244
3. Orthopaedic	—	20	15	4
4. Child Guidance	143	171	194	121
5. Speech Therapy	34	—	—	8
6. Chiropody	1478	1448	1479	1441
7. Auditory Training	4	2	—	5
Cerebral Palsy Out-Patient Clinic				
at Frederick Holmes (P.H.) School:				
Inspections	2	—	1	3
Treatments	—	—	9	5

* The figures represent new cases except for Dental where they are the total number of individuals treated during the year, whether new cases or not.

Location and Times of School Clinics

Inspection Clinics—	74 Beverley Road Coltman Street	Wednesday, 1-45 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. Monday to Friday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon 1-45 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. Friday, 1-45 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. Tuesday or Friday, 1-45 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. Thursday, 1-45 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
Minor Ailments Treatment Clinics—	74 Beverley Road Coltman Street Morrill Street Ellerburn Avenue Greenwich Avenue Ainthorpe School Stockwell School Dulverton School Setting Dyke School	Monday to Friday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon and 1-45 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. do. do. Monday to Friday, 1-45 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. do. do. do. do. Monday and Thursday, 1-45 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. Tuesday and Friday, 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. Monday and Thursday, 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. Wednesday, 1-30 to 4-0 p.m.
Dental Clinics—	74 Beverley Road Coltman Street Morrill Street Orchard Park Health Centre Greenwich Avenue	Monday to Friday at various centres, as arranged
Ophthalmic Clinics—	74 Beverley Road Coltman Street Morrill Street Ellerburn Avenue	
Aural Clinics—	74 Beverley Road Sutton School for the Deaf	As arranged.
Orthopædic Clinics—	74 Beverley Road Frederick Holmes School	Inspections by Orthopaedic Surgeon, as arranged.
Cerebral Palsy Clinic—	Frederick Holmes School Holden School	Inspections by Pædiatrician, as arranged.
Paediatric Clinics —	Open Air School	As arranged.
Child Guidance Clinic—	Kingston College, 48a Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon and 2-0 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic—	Kingston College, 48a Beverley Road 74 Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon and 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
Chiropody Clinics—	Witham Greenwich Avenue Morrill Street 74 Beverley Road Ellerburn Avenue Coltman Street	Tuesday 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. and Friday 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon. Monday 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. Tuesday and Friday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon. Tuesday and Friday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon. Monday and Wednesday, 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. Monday and Thursday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.
Auditory Training—	74 Beverley Road	By appointment.

WORK DONE IN SCHOOL CLINICS

WORK UNDERTAKEN	CENTRAL CLINIC AND WITHAM		WEST HULL CLINIC		EAST HULL CLINIC		NORTH HULL CLINIC		BILTON GRANGE CLINIC		AINTHORPE GROVE CLINIC		STOCKWELL CLINIC		DULVERTON CLINIC		KINGSTON COLLEGE CLINIC		SUMMARY					
																			Non-School Cases		All Cases			
	New Cases	Total Attend	New Cases	Total Attend	New Cases	Total Attend	New Cases	Total Attend	New Cases	Total Attend	New Cases	Total Attend	New Cases	Total Attend	New Cases	Total Attend	New Cases	Total Attend	New Cases	Total Attend	New Cases	Total Attend		
INSPECTION WORK :—																								
1 Minor Ailments	524	577	525	545	441	457	751	832	462	513	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2660	2881	43	43	2703	2924
2 Dental	221	224	381	404	593	643	239	242	48	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1408	1483	74	79	1482	1562
3 Orthopaedic	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	2	4
4 Orthopaedic																								
Screening Clinic	13	18	16	23	14	19	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	56	8	13	52	69
5 Ophthalmic	116	596	165	871	246	1541	128	745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	574	3523	81	230	655	3753
6 Aural	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4
7 Paediatric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	33	2	4	15	37
8 Educational																								
Subnormality	131	142	43	49	33	37	34	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241	273	—	—	241	273
9 Child Guidance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	118	3	3	121	121
10 Speech Therapy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	66	1	1	34	67
11 Employment Cases	65	65	162	162	115	115	177	177	84	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	603	603	—	—	603	603
12 Miscellaneous	206	247	337	381	91	112	42	84	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	273	571	584	709	857
Treatment Work :—																								
1 Minor Ailments (including aural)	1247	5226	3103	13404	2039	6624	2544	7669	1107	3345	625	1392	1156	3572	2418	4046	—	—	13809	44345	430	933	14239	45278
2 *Dental including																								
Dental Hygiene	540	974	866	1398	1187	2080	404	666	247	456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3195	5518	49	56	3244	5574
3 Orthopaedic	4	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	39	1	1	4	40
4 Child Guidance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	817	3	9	121	826
5 Speech Therapy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	301	1	4	9	305
6 Chiropody	496	2104	270	840	236	1000	299	1094	140	532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1440	5565	1	5	1441	5570
7 Auditory Training	5	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	69	5	69
Cerebral Palsy Out-Patient Clinic at Frederick Holmes (P.H.) School :							Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	—	—	3	6
							Treatments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	5	207	5	207

N.B.— The figures for “ New Cases ” for dental work represent the total number of individuals treated during the year, whether new cases or

not.

Notes on various clinic activities are given below :—

(a) **Minor Ailments**

There was an increase in the total number of cases treated during the year compared with 1970. There was no case of ringworm of the scalp, and the number of cases of ringworm of the body was 3, the same as last year. 155 cases of scabies, which is 102 less than in the previous year, were treated. The number of cases of impetigo increased from 127 in 1970 to 143 in 1971.

(b) **Visual Defects**

A summary of the work done at the Ophthalmic Clinics is given in the table below.

Ophthalmic Clinics

	New Cases	Attendances	Glasses Prescribed
Maintained School Pupils	574	3517	1785
Hymers College Pupils	—	9	1
Children under 5 years	81	227	56
Totals	655	3753	1842

The Ophthalmic Surgeon carried out operations on 38 school children and 14 pre-school children at hospitals during the year. Most of these were for the correction of squint. One artificial eye was prescribed. Parents have still to be referred to independent opticians for the glasses to be made up, the post of hospital optician still being vacant.

36 schoolchildren and 23 pre-school children were referred to the Orthoptic Clinic held by Hull (A) Group Hospital Management Committee.

The table following refers to conditions found at the ophthalmic clinic for the first time during 1971. A few patients had more than one condition.

Summary of Conditions Found

Condition	Number of Examples	
	School Children	M. & C. W.
Small refractive error—glasses not advised	91	1
Small refractive error—glasses advised	118	1
Moderately severe refractive error (excluding Myopia)	99	1
Severe refractive error (excluding Myopia)	—	—
Myopia, over 1D	68	—
Myopia (severe)	2	—
Squint	79	34
Conjunctivitis	13	1
Blepharitis	3	—
Uveitis	—	—
Nystagmus	4	1
Optic Atrophy	5	—
Cysts, Stytes, etc.	1	—
Injuries and Foreign Bodies	1	—
Hysterical Conditions	—	—
Epicanthus	10	21
Miscellaneous or Unclassified	24	9
Total	518	69

(c) **Ear, Nose and Throat Defects**

At the request of the Otologists all out-patient work is now transferred to the Hull Royal Infirmary. 114 cases were referred to the Otologists. Assessment of deafness only is carried out by an Otologist at the Central School Clinic.

Aural Clinics

	SCHOOL CHILDREN		M. and C.W.	
	New Cases	Attendances	New Cases	Attendances
Deaf	—	—	—	—
Partial Hearing	4	4	—	—
No Hearing Loss	—	—	—	—
No Abnormality Diagnosed	—	—	—	—
Total	4	4	—	—

58 pupils were seen by the Otologist at the Sutton (Deaf) School.

During the year 9 individual hearing aids were provided through the National Health Service, and in addition 8 Commercial hearing aids were purchased.

(d) **Orthopaedic and Postural Defects**

A summary of the work carried out at the Orthopaedic Clinic is given in the tables below.

Central Orthopaedic Clinic.

(A) Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopaedic Surgeon

Type of Case	School Cases		M. & C.W. Cases	
	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.
Flat Feet (Pes Planus)	—	—	—	1
Pes Valgus	—	1	—	—
Lump on rib	1	1	—	—
Overriding toes	1	1	—	—
	2	3	—	1

Total new cases—2. Total attendances for inspection—4.

(B) Treatment

Form of Treatment	School Cases	M. & C. W Cases
	Attendances	Attendance
Faradic Footbath	13	—
Remedial Exercises	26	1
Total	39	1

Orthopaedic appliances prescribed by the surgeons at the clinics were supplied by the Regional Hospital Board.

(e) Rheumatism and Heart Disease

The work is carried out at the Cardiac Unit established by the Regional Hospital Board at the Kingston General Hospital. Cases found in School or Clinic are referred to the Cardiologist immediately. The following is a summary of the cases referred :—

Condition	New Cases
1. Rheumatic Pains or Arthritis—	
(a) with heart affection	—
(b) without heart affection	—
2. Chorea—	
(a) with heart affection	—
(b) without heart affection	—
3. Carditis without (1) or (2) above	—
4. Congenital Heart Disease	13
5. No Rheumatism or Heart Disease	30
6. Not yet diagnosed	13
	56

(f) Paediatric Clinics

At the request of the Paediatricians all cases are now transferred to the hospital out patients department.

(g) Dental Treatment

Report by Mr. J. C. Carr, Principal School Dental Officer

I regret that I have nothing encouraging to report in the dental field for 1971. I myself have been absent through illness since the Spring of the year and have now, regrettably, to retire rather earlier than I would have wished. This being so, this will be my last Annual report.

In these circumstances I must pay tribute to the other Dental Officers who have carried on in my absence, notably my colleague Mr. Holmden who is working full time. The bulk of the general anaesthetic sessions, which under the circumstances are necessarily frequent and heavy, have been undertaken cheerfully by Mr. Holmden who has been able to rely on the expert assistance of Dr. Waugh and Dr. Dickinson.

The continuity of orthodontic cases presented a problem but there I was extremely fortunate in that Mr. Bodenham, who had recently taken up his Hospital Board appointment as Orthodontic Consultant, very kindly took over my list of cases and relieved me of further anxiety on their behalf. Both myself and the patients have cause to be grateful to Mr. Bodenham.

During the year a newly constructed Health Centre has been opened on Orchard Park Estate. This incorporates a dental wing which includes all the accommodation and facilities necessary for the School Dental Service to function satisfactorily on the Estate. The regrettable aspect, of course, is lack of Dental Officers to staff the Centre.

In spite of continued advertising it has been found impossible to obtain staff. One has hoped that over the years a more realistic planning approach would have emerged in dentistry for what I have come to regard as the deprived children of many areas of the country. My sincere hope is that we are about to see this come to pass.

I must report my appreciation of the service which my colleague Mr. Turner of York, continues to give to the boys of Aldwark Manor Boarding Special School.

Finally, I cannot depart without paying tribute and expressing gratitude to my colleagues in both the office and clinic departments who have given me unlimited support over very difficult times. I have come to regard many of them with affection and I trust that I shall have the pleasure of many more meetings with them.

Dental Treatment

	1970		1971	
	School-children	All Cases	School-children	All Cases
Cases	3681	3745	3195	3244
Attendances....	7815	7887	5518	5574
Fillings	3102	3107	1925	1929
Extractions	4719	4879	4309	4449
Other Operations	2311	2316	2167	2170
(including Radiography)				
Administration of General Anaesthetics	1812	1871	1548	1595

Dental Treatment of Non-School Cases

	HEALTH COMMITTEE		*Social Services Committee
	Children under 5 years	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	
Cases	43	6	—
Attendances	49	7	—
Extractions—			
(1) Temporary Teeth	119	—	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	21	—
Fillings—			
(1) Temporary Teeth	4	—	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	—	—
Other Operations....	2	1	—
(including Radiography)			
Administration of General Anaesthetics	41	6	—

* 16 children were inspected on admission to the Children's Homes or on being boarded out

(h) Child Guidance

During the past year there have been a number of staff changes in the Clinic. Dr. Chisholm, Assistant Child Psychiatrist, left early in the year to take up a Consultant's post in Middlesbrough. He was replaced for five months by Dr. Holden, a Locum Consultant Child Psychiatrist, on a part-time basis. Since his departure the psychiatric cover in the Clinic has been seriously depleted owing to Dr. Beynon having to devote part of his time to the East Riding and most of his time to the hospital service. Miss Cooper joined the Social Work Staff in September but Miss Chessum left at the end of the year. Mrs. Sinclair who was one of the secretarial staff left and was replaced by Mrs. Beán.

The potential number of referrals seems to increase steadily and this has been particularly so during the last year, with the establishment of the Day Maladjusted Unit on the premises and Mr. Wilson as the Teacher in Charge. In addition, the Holden School has now been transferred to the Education Department and the Social Services Department has been established. It has, unfortunately, been necessary to try and keep the number of referrals as low as possible since the establishment of Psychologists and Social Workers, which for prolonged periods has not been filled, makes it impossible to increase commitments. The psychiatric sessions available from the Regional Hospital Board are insufficient for the Clinic's needs and this is due to difficulties in filling an established post.

The Clinic is able to provide a single diagnostic contact fairly readily but shortages of staff make it possible to offer regular guidance and treatment to families needing help in resolving interpersonal problems and to children showing disturbed behaviour in only a small minority of cases.

Cases seen during 1971 by Psychiatrists	New	97
	Later	164
Inspections by Consultant Paediatrician	.....	12
Home Visits .....	.....	1407
School Visits .....	.....	574

The following table summarises the work done at the Child Guidance Clinic

Diagnosis			New Cases	Total Attendances
Emotional Disturbances	....	....	45	133
Behaviour Disorders	....	....	140	488
Habit Disorders	....	....	1	1
School refusal	....	....	2	4
Organic Defect	....	....	1	3
Educational Problem	....	....	17	167
Speech Defect	....	....	—	1
Subnormal	....	....	4	7
Enuresis	....	....	1	1
Delinquency	....	....	3	14
Maladjusted	....	....	1	3
Inadequate personality	....	....	3	4
Total			218	826

(i) Speech Therapy

Unfortunately it has still not been possible to fill the two vacant posts, though we now have the services of one Part-time Speech Therapist.

A Speech Therapist on the staff of the Hull Royal Infirmary has kindly helped by giving regular sessions at the Frederick Holmes School for Physically Handicapped Pupils.

The following table summarises the work done at the speech clinics :—

DEFECTS	INSPECTIONS		TREATMENTS	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
Stammer	3	12	3	60
Stammer and Dyslalia	—	1	—	26
Dyslalia	9	25	1	143
Retarded Speech Development	3	7	3	57
Dysphasia	1	1	—	3
Dyspraxia	—	2	—	12
Hypernasality	1	1	—	—
Not yet diagnosed	7	8	2	4
No abnormality diagnosed	10	10	—	—
Total	34	67	9	305

(j) Foot Defects

The following table shows the defects treated by the chiropodists :—

Defects					No. of Cases	Attendances
Corns	.....	.....	.....	.....	411	489
Callosities	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	48
Tinea Pedis	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8
Verruca Pedis	.....	.....	.....	.....	916	4897
Other Skin conditions	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4
Nail abnormalities	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	104
Hallux Valgus	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	12
					1440	5565

In addition 1 pre-school case was treated (verruca pedis) involving 5 attendances.

VII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES (PROPHYLAXIS)**(a) B.C.G. Vaccination and Mass Radiography**

4,882 consent forms were sent to the parents of school children and to students asking them to participate in the 1970-71 B.C.G. vaccination Scheme. 3,944 (80.07%) consents were received.

Of the 3,555 children tested and a result ascertained 883 (24.80%) were positive, of the 2,672 negative reactors 2,617 were vaccinated.

Chest x-ray of the children and students who were positive reactors to the tuberculin test was carried out at the Mass X-ray Centre. Seven children were either recalled to the Mass X-ray Centre for further chest X-ray or referred to the Chest Clinic for further report and investigation by the Consultant Chest Physician with the following results :—

Healed primary tuberculosis, no further follow up	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
No T.B. abnormality detected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

The families of the children and students who showed a positive result were asked to have a Chest X-ray and 728 persons attended the Mass X-ray Centre. Eleven were referred to the Chest Clinic with the following results :—

No T.B. abnormalities detected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Healed primary tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(i) No further follow up	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
(ii) Occasional checks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

The 1971-72 scheme commenced in November 1971 and is expected to end in March 1972. Results will appear in the 1972 Annual Report.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School children and Students—1970-71

Result of Tuberculin Test	Resident Scholars	Non-Resident Scholars	Total	Percentages
Tuberculin negative and B.C.G. vaccinated	2495	122	2617	73.62
Tuberculin negative but not B.C.G.vaccinated	55	—	55	1.54
Tuberculin positive	859	24	883	24.84
	3409	146	3555	100.00%

These figures include pupils attending Independent Schools and establishments for further education.

(b) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Oral vaccine is given concurrently with Diphtheria and Tetanus vaccine or with Tetanus vaccine, primary courses or reinforcing doses being offered to all children commencing school.

Further reinforcing doses against Poliomyelitis are offered to all children before leaving school.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination by use of Oral Vaccine

	At Clinics	At Schools	Total
Immunised	22	1197	1219
Re-inforcing dose	30	5236	5266

(c) Diphtheria Immunisation

The table below relates to the immunisation of school children. Where possible the diphtheria antigen is combined with a primary course or reinforcing injection of tetanus toxoid. Many children receive primary courses of immunisation before the commencement of school life.

	At Clinics	At Schools	Total
Immunised	20	811	831
Re-inforcing Injection.... ..	38	3,146	3,184

(d) Tetanus Immunisation

Tetanus immunisation continued in the Primary and Junior departments with primary courses or re-inforcing doses being offered to all children commencing school.

Children are now given re-inforcing doses against tetanus and poliomyelitis before leaving school.

	At Clinics	At Schools	Total
Immunised	20	817	837
Re-inforcing injection	41	4688	4729

(e) **Measles Vaccination**

Vaccination against measles is available to children up to the age of sixteen years but it is recommended that vaccination be carried out in the second year of life.

52 schoolchildren were vaccinated against measles during the year.

(f) **Rubella (German Measles) Vaccination**

Vaccination against Rubella for girls in their fourteenth year was carried out in July 1971 at the Junior High Schools instead of at the Senior High Schools. The reason for this change to Junior High Schools was that the Rubella programme would be completed well before the B.C.G. programme would commence. The scheme produced a very good response with 2,147 consent forms being returned from 2,369 girls in this age group. Of these, 2,107 were consents and the remainder refusals. Of the 2,107 consents, 1,969 were vaccinated.

VIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES (INCIDENCE)

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases among school children is shown below :—

Disease	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total 1971	Total 1970
Scarlet Fever	15	12	8	5	40	70
Dysentery	—	—	—	5	5	21
Measles	83	69	37	12	201	1698
Whooping Cough	75	25	18	2	120	100
Infective Hepatitis	6	7	19	36	68	80
Scabies	192	138	104	136	570	787
Acute Meningitis	—	3	4	4	11	13
Tuberculosis....	—	5	—	2	7	1
Total	371	259	190	202	1022	2770

IX—MORTALITY AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN

The table printed below shows the causes of death among school pupils during the year.

Disease or other Cause	Male	Female	Total
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Aplastic anaemia	—	1	1
Congenital Heart Disorder	1	—	1
Congenital heart disorder and cerebral abscess	1	—	1
Thymoma	1	—	1
Neuroglioma and hypothyroidism	1	—	1
Polyneuritis	1	—	1
Nephritis	1	—	1
Asthma	1	—	1
Car accident	2	3	5
Other accident	1	—	1
	11	5	16

X—HANDICAPPED PUPILS

(a) Ascertainment

There was no change in the arrangements for ascertainment of handicapped pupils.

Recommendations of examining medical officers relating to the ascertainment of educationally subnormal pupils are given below. The figures include cases examined for the first time, re-examinations of pupils not previously classified as educationally subnormal, and re-examination of pupils previously classified as educationally subnormal who had not been admitted to a special school.

Report to Local Health Authority as unsuitable for education at school (before 1st April) 3

Educationally Subnormal—Special Educational Treatment in :—

(a) Day Special School	155
(b) Residential Special School	5
(c) Ordinary School	83
Not Educationally Subnormal	13
Classification deferred	14
	270

(b) Special Schools

The numbers on the registers of each of the special schools in January, 1971, were as follows :—

Frederick Holmes (Physically Handicapped)	96
Teskey-King (E.S.N.)	200
Cottingham Road (Open Air)	102
Sutton (Deaf)	68
Wold Road (Partially Sighted)	45
Aldwark Manor Boarding (E.S.N.)	58
Holden School (when taken over in April, 1971)	234

The figures include 24 deaf, 20 physically handicapped, 6 partially sighted, 1 delicate, 19 educationally subnormal and 15 educationally subnormal (Boarding Special School) pupils resident in the areas of other Local Education Authorities. Responsibility for the cost of their education has been accepted by the Authorities concerned.

Regular inspections of the special defects concerned were carried out by approved medical staff.

Frederick Holmes School (P.H.)

Mrs. Betty Thompson, Nursery Class Teacher, and Mrs. Barbara Lowther, Physiotherapist, arrived at the beginning of the year.

Miss Jane Brewer, Nursery Assistant, joined the staff in June ; Mrs. Barbara Reid, Teacher, in September, and Mrs. Hilda Burnby, Attendant, in November.

We were sorry to lose the support of Mrs. J. Crewe who left in May, and Mr. John Mann who left in July to take an appointment at Kirkleatham School.

Mr. George Turner, who drove the East Hull School bus for many years, retired in June. His familiar face and cheerful manner will be missed.

The usual visits to the school, beneficial to both parties, were made by students and people who work with the handicapped.

Miss Sethi, Hull University, continued her investigation into perceptual problems of hydrocephalic children.

The Old Scholars' Association held its annual reunion and dinner at the school as usual.

The Disabled Persons' Sports Association, and the Disabled Drivers' Association (North Eastern Section) held their Annual Rallies here in July.

A summary of the inspections and treatments carried out at the school is given below.

Inspections by Orthopaedic Consultant	.....	.....	12
Inspections by Consultant Paediatrician	.....	.....	162

Treatments—

(a) Registered Pupils :—

Remedial Exercises	.....	.....	.....	.....	2098
Electrical	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Hydrotherapy	.....	.....	.....	.....	401
Minor Ailments	.....	.....	.....	.....	2254
Bathing	.....	.....	.....	.....	508
Weighing and measuring	.....	.....	.....	.....	244
Eye testing	.....	.....	.....	.....	28

(b) Cerebral Palsy Out-Patient treatments		207
---	-------	-----

Owing to lack of staff Speech Therapy treatments were provided by a Speech Therapist on the staff of the Hull Royal Infirmary.

Orthopaedic appliances were provided and repaired under National Health Service arrangements.

During the year 14 pupils were admitted to hospitals for surgical treatment.

During the year 17 children left the school in the following circumstances :—

To ordinary school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
On attaining 16 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Transferred to Residential School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deceased	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Transferred to Day Special School (E.S.N.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Left City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Pupils at Frederick Holmes School as at 31st December, 1971—

					BOYS	GIRLS
Cerebral Palsy :	Spastic	.....	.....	.....	21	18
	Athetoid	.....	.....	.....	6	2
	Spastic and Ataxic	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	Spastic and Athetoid	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	Ataxia	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Old Poliomyelitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Muscular Dystrophy	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Perthe's Disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Congenital deformity—(Arms)	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Congenital Heart Disorder	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Haemophilia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Spina Bifida	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8
Spinal cord degeneration	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Congenital Heart Disorder and Spastic	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	2
Colostomy and paralysed leg following road injury	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Osteogenesis Imperfecta	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	2
Ulceration and leg deformity following road injury	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—

Teskey-King School (E.S.N.)

Again this year the school has been full to its capacity of 200 pupils and the waiting list has continued to grow.

The school was visited during the year by Student Health Visitors and Nurses, by Students from Universities and Colleges of Education, by Doctors from the Hull Royal Infirmary and by Students from Canada.

At the end of June we held our third Summer Fair in order to raise money for the school fund. This was only possible because of the help received from parents and friends.

Parties of school leavers have made many visits to firms. Other visits for children in school have included visits to farms, museums and other places of interest connected with work in the Classroom.

Forty children competed in the inter-special schools sports at Leeds and between them obtained 57 awards.

During late June and early July all children were involved in a whole day educational visit. Places visited were Great Yorkshire Show, Flamborough, Pickering Castle, Hutton-le-Hole, Flamingo Park and Sneverdale Forest Trail.

Mr. D. Dakin joined the staff in January and Mrs. S. Broughton in September. They replaced Mr. R. Tomes and Miss C. M. Moffat both of whom were promoted to Deputy Headships in Primary Schools. Two additional nursery assistants were also appointed.

Mrs. S. Rubenstein has continued to treat the more urgent speech cases but unfortunately has not enough time to help all who need help.

The Evening classes for ex-pupils of the school have continued successfully under the organisation of the Newland Evening Institute. These classes which were held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings were well attended.

During the year 25 children left the school in the following circumstances :—

Transferred to boarding special school for educationally sub-normal pupils	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
To Community Homes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
On attaining 16 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Transferred to Ordinary School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Holden School (E.S.N.)

In April 1971 the most significant event in the history of the school came about. It was the transfer of the responsibility for the school from the Health Department to the Education Department of the Corporation. The children in the "Special Care Unit" at Galen House were also included in the transfer and two full-time teachers and one part time teacher are now employed there. This unit is known as the "Holden School Annexe."

The effect of the transfer is beginning to make itself felt but, as the Director of Education, Mr. S. W. Hobson, pointed out at a meeting with the parents shortly before the transfer, no one can expect dramatic overnight changes. If the help and provision that we are currently receiving is maintained then, in the long term, the results will be very beneficial to the children.

In April the Special Schools Governing Body visited the school and showed great interest in the children and their work.

Two mobile classrooms were erected and these provided places for 30 children.

During June Dr. Luke Watson, Ph.D., from the Colombia State Institute, U.S.A., gave a series of lectures and demonstrations to parents and professional workers. His subject was "Behaviour Modification for Slow Learning Children" and his lectures were interesting and very well attended.

Our Harvest Festival Service was held in October and the children distributed the produce to the residents of Netherhall Old People's Home.

In November we had our first fund raising event—a Christmas Fair—it was a great success and raised the wonderful total of £243.

During December we had our usual parties, Carol Service and the children enacted a Nativity Play.

Everyone enjoyed the pantomime which this year was "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

A summary of inspections and treatments carried out at the school is given below:—

Inspections by Consultant Paediatrician	.....	.....	11
Physiotherapy treatments	.....	.....	206
Minor ailment treatments	.....	.....	108

During the year 10 children left the School under the following circumstances:—

On attaining 16 years of age	.....	.....	8
Transfer to other special school (E.S.N.)	.....	.....	1
Transfer to Ordinary School	.....	.....	1

Aldwark Manor Boarding School (E.S.N.)

All the boys who left during the year on attaining school leaving age obtained employment. Some of them returned to the school during the year and gave their latest news.

The boys' health remained excellent and they enjoyed a full and varied programme both educationally and recreationally. Many of the boys attended St. John's College Swimming Baths, five boys attaining the Silver Award of the A.S.A. and ten the Bronze Award. Senior boys regularly attend at the splendidly equipped Youth Club at Easingwold. Other boys are members of the Cub and Scout packs at the nearby R.A.F. Station, Linton on Ouse. This R.A.F. Station, as a whole, is most generous to our boys in other ways. A full sporting programme with other schools has been carried out in which we achieved fair success. Social activities have taken place between the girls of Woodlands School, Scarborough, and our boys.

During the Summer, many boys were camping at the coast for periods of about a week. About five boys completed the expedition for the Bronze Award of the Duke of Edinburgh Scheme.

In December, a successful Coffee Evening was held at the school when over £50 was raised for the Boys' Fund.

Visitors to the school have included the Sheriff of Hull and his Lady, the Chairman of the Education Committee and members of Hull Corporation, Her Majesty's Inspectors and the Orchestra of the Music Organiser and Peripatetic teaching staff.

Dental inspections were carried out by the Principal School Dental Officer of York. 57 boys were inspected of whom 27 were found to require treatment.

During the year 5 Kingston upon Hull boys left school :—

Left on attaining 16 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Transferred to Day Special School for E.S.N. Pupils	.....					1
To Ordinary School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
To Hospital care	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Cottingham Road School (DEL)

The School re-opened in January 1971 with 100 children on roll. This caused the establishment of a mixed class 2, thus making 6 classes.

Mr. S. J. Bond has been absent from his teaching duties throughout the year and is at present in hospital.

Mr. J. G. Neale, Headmaster, was absent from duty from 15th February 1971 on account of illness. He resumed his duties in September, assisted by Mr. R. S. Barrett, now Headmaster of Sutton Park Primary School.

On February 28th Mr. H. Close, who had until recently acted as school caretaker, died in hospital after a prolonged illness.

At Easter there were 93 children on roll and Mrs. M. E. Blackwell was appointed to take charge of Class 4 in place of Mrs. Brooke, a temporary teacher.

Mr. Godfrey was appointed school caretaker and commenced duties on May 10th.

The school sports were held on July 7th. A successful swimming programme was pursued through the Summer.

On July 23rd Mrs. G. Kendall was transferred from our staff to another school in the City.

Throughout this difficult period the school continued to function under the capable direction of Miss J. Mitchell, Deputy Head Teacher.

The School re-opened in September with 72 children on roll, divided into 4 classes with 4 teachers.

Miss Mitchell was absent on leave until 29th October, visiting Australia and New Zealand.

The school was converted to gas-fired central heating at the end of September. This has led to an improvement in the conditions prevailing in the school.

At Christmas Class 3 was entertained to a party by the sixth form at the Sir Leo Schultz High School.

Christmas festivities included a Carol Service, a Film Show, a Conjuror and a Party.

At the end of the Autumn Term Mr. L. A. Thorndyke left us, after twelve years service to the school.

During the year we have entertained the usual range of interested people including Student Health Visitors, Commonwealth Students, Teachers from Moorlands School, Dewsbury, Students from the University and Teachers from Canada.

The usual close liaison has been maintained with the neighbouring College of Education, especially with the Course for Teachers of Handicapped Children.

A full-time nurse was employed at the School. The pupils were kept under close medical supervision and treatment during the year. Weekly physiotherapy sessions were given. The following table shows the work carried out :—

Inspections by Consultant paediatrician	.....	.....	3
General re-inspections by Medical Officers	.....	.....	554
Shower baths	.....	.....	4973
Cleanliness inspections	.....	.....	4332
Weighing and measuring	.....	.....	1327
Treatments of minor ailments	.....	.....	4365
Remedial exercises including breathing exercises	.....	.....	683
Testing of Eye Sight	.....	.....	45

During the year 59 children left in the following circumstances :—

Transferred to ordinary schools	.....	.....	44
Left at 15 years	.....	.....	10
Left at 16 years	.....	.....	2
Deceased	.....	.....	2
Transferred to Residential School (Open Air)	.....	.....	1

Pupils at Cottingham Road School (as at 31st December, 1971).

	BOYS	GIRLS
Asthma	8	8
Bronchitis	2	3
Bronchiectasis	2	—
Congenital Heart Disorder	2	2
Debility	12	16
Eczema	1	1
Psoriasis	—	3
Anaemia	1	—
Diabetes insipidus	—	1
Scoliosis	1	—
Hypothyroidism	—	1
Crohn's disease	—	1
Maladjusted	4	3

Wold Road School (P.S.)

During the year the school was visited by Student Health Visitors, Student Nurses and University Students. There was also a visit from the Headmistress of the Northallerton Infants School.

During the year 7 pupils left in the following circumstances :—

Transferred to ordinary school	3
Left City	2
Left at 16 years	2

Pupils in Wold Road (Partially Sighted) (School as at 31.12.71)

	BOYS	GIRLS
Myopia	5	4
Nystagmus	4	8
Cataract	3	3
Nystagmus and Optic Atrophy	—	3
Nystagmus and Cataract	3	—
Microphthalmos and Nystagmus	—	1
Traumatic optic atrophy and retinal detachment	1	—
Optic atrophy	2	—
Aniridia	—	1
Macular degeneration	—	1
Choroiditis	1	—
Albino without nystagmus	1	—
Retrolental fibroplasia	—	1

The pupils are under the regular care of the Ophthalmologist.

Sutton School (Deaf)

Because of increased numbers the hall has had to be brought into use as a classroom. The dining room is now being used as a gymnasium and an assembly hall.

In swimming this year, besides a large number of certificates obtained, a gold medal, 2 silver medals and 7 bronze medals of the Amateur Swimming Association were obtained by children. At the Amateur Deaf swimming event held at Nottingham one girl from this school won 2 cups.

Visitors to the school during the year came from the University, Training Colleges, Student Health Visitors and Commonwealth Bursars.

Visits were made by the children to Flamingo Park and to a number of business premises in the City in conjunction with the Youth Employment Service. A party of children spent a week at Bickley House as guests of the Hull Rotarians. The weather was exceptionally kind, the children not only gained from an unusual experience but also had a thoroughly enjoyable time. Parties of boys went camping in preparation for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme. The sports day was again held amid fine weather and some 80 parents joined us on this occasion. The prizes, cups and shield were presented by Mrs. Lightowler.

We welcomed Miss M. Watson back to school after her successful completion of her training at Manchester University. We congratulated Mr. L. E. Eastburn on his success in qualifying as a Teacher of the Deaf.

A new mobile group Hearing Aid has been provided by the Education Committee and is now in use in the infant classes.

During the year 5 pupils lefts the school in the following circumstances :—

On attaining 16 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Transferred to Residential School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Left City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Transferred to ordinary school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Pupils attending Sutton School for the Deaf (as on 31.12.71).

				BOYS		GIRLS	
				Deaf	Partially Hearing	Deaf	Partially Hearing
Congenital	.....	.....	.....	10	27	2	22
Tuberculous Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (other)	.....	.....	.....	2	4	—	1
Otitis Media	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	1
Injury	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—

Follow-up of Kingston upon Hull pupils who left Special Schools in 1970 and 1971.

	SCHOOL							
	Frederick Holmes (P.H.)	Cottingham Road (Open Air)	Teskey-King (E.S.N.)	Aldwark Manor Boarding (E.S.N.)	Holden (E.S.N.)	Wold Road (P.S.)	Sutton (Deaf)	Other Special Schools
Regular Employment	4	11	23	4	—	2	2	—
Irregular Employment	—	2	6	—	—	1	—	—
Unemployed	3	2	4	1	—	—	1	2
Further Education Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Social Services Centre etc.	4	2	4	—	7	—	—	—
Housewife	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Left area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Died	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not known	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

The high level of unemployment throughout the year made the placing of the handicapped school leaver more difficult ; nevertheless, it was possible to place most of the handicapped school leavers who had good home support. The greatest difficulty has been with young people who receive little or no encouragement from home.

The Hull Industrial Rehabilitation Unit continues to give a valuable service to the handicapped school leaver. The Occupation Centres of the Social Services Department also play a valuable part in enabling immature leavers to develop in a sheltered environment until they are ready to face open employment.

(c) Audiology Clinic and Pre-School Deaf Children

The Audiology work in the city continues to be done by the staff of the Sutton School for the Deaf. The Head Master of the school continues to attend the clinics and diagnostic sessions of the E.N.T. surgeons at the Hull Royal Infirmary. Miss J. Ayton gave parent-guidance of pre-school deaf children at the Central School Clinic, Beverley Road.

New cases	5
Total attendances at the clinic	69
Home visits	2
Hospital visits	53

(d) Partially Hearing Children in ordinary Schools

Classes were held at the Kingston College Clinic on Saturday mornings, at which teachers of the deaf from the Sutton School for the Deaf gave remedial and lip-reading instruction to partially hearing children who attend ordinary schools during the week. The average attendance during 1971 has been 1.

Teachers of the Deaf at the Sutton School have each a section of the City allotted to them in which they visit hearing impaired children who attend ordinary schools. There are 109 such children in the City. 168 visits were made to schools.

Three Model 70 and three Model 51 Amplivox portable audiometers are used and sweep frequency surveys were carried out at four schools.

First tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
Repeat Tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Referred to otologist	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
No. given hearing aids	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
No. classified as partially hearing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
No. recommended for deaf school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
No. given other forms of treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

XI—NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

The Authority has three nursery schools and 12 nursery classes with accommodation for 195 in schools and 360 in the classes. Admission is not based on the medical condition of the children, but the school nurses provide information about home conditions, etc., to assist the Director of Education in deciding priorities. Medical officers visited the nursery schools and classes at intervals to carry out routine medical inspections and to make general observations on the children. A school nurse visited each nursery school and class weekly.

XII—PROVISION OF MEALS

The School Health Service is not directly concerned with the provision of meals but the statistics printed below are of general interest.

Total dinners supplied on school days and Saturdays in term time—3,378,700

Month	Largest number of dinners supplied to pupils in one week	Average number of pupils fed (in that week)
January	102986	20543
February	102854	20519
March	101416	20226
April	97748	19492
May	80870	16174
June	79441	15828
July	78876	15709
August	Holidays	Holidays
September	88201	17591
October	92083	18362
November	95422	19021
December	96757	19301

XIII—MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to the work referred to elsewhere in this report, other duties have been carried out as shown below.

Medical Examinations—					
Children employed out of school hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	586
Children in theatrical employment	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Children referred from the Juvenile Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Students, prior to admission to Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....	377
Teachers, on appointment	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Entrants to High School for Nautical Training	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
For return to Residential Schools, visits abroad, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	244

Tests of first-aid knowledge of adult students of the Nautical College	150
Journeys by Nurses escorting handicapped pupils to and from Residential Schools	69
Attendances by Nurses (First Aid duties) at Concerts, lectures, sports events, etc.	36

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE STATISTICAL TABLES

for the year ended 31st December, 1971

FORM 8M

Number of pupils on registers of maintained schools (including nursery and special schools) in January 1972 : 56406

PART I

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	Number of Pupils Inspected (2)	Physical condition of Pupils inspected		Pupils found to require treatment (Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	For Defective vision (excluding Squint) (5)	For any other Condition Recorded at Part II (6)	Total Individual Pupils (7)
		No. (3)	No. (4)			
1967 and later	5	5	—	—	1	1
1966	121	121	—	4	14	16
1965	3295	3295	—	83	338	406
1964	609	609	—	7	58	62
1963	71	71	—	1	11	11
1962	22	22	—	—	4	4
1961	32	32	—	1	2	3
1960	399	399	—	2	26	28
1959	684	684	—	14	49	60
1958	22	22	—	—	4	4
1957	580	579	1	14	41	54
1956 and earlier	3313	3311	2	91	175	257
Total	9153	9150	3	217	723	906

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total: 99.97%

Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total: 00.03%

TABLE B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	12800
Number of Re-inspections....	5406
	<u>18206</u>

TABLE C

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	172535
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	3682
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	258
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	4

PART II

DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

NOTE :—All defects, including defects of pupils at Nursery and Special Schools noted at periodic and special medical inspections as requiring treatment or observation are included in this table, whether or not this was begun before the date of the inspection

DEFECT CODE No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE (T=Treatment O=Observation)		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSPECTIONS
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin	T	78	56	15	149	1686
		O	20	2	3	25	25
5	Eyes : (a) Vision	T	95	105	17	217	71
		O	66	12	9	87	1
	(b) Squint	T	39	3	1	43	19
		O	11	0	1	12	0
	(c) Other	T	10	5	1	16	150
		O	2	0	1	3	5
6	Ears : (a) Hearing	T	6	10	5	21	53
		O	33	9	5	47	2
	(b) Otitis Media	T	18	6	3	27	6
		O	2	1	0	3	0
	(c) Other	T	18	3	2	23	55
		O	3	2	0	5	1
7	Nose and Throat	T	85	24	9	118	28
		O	103	9	7	119	1
8	Speech	T	33	3	2	38	7
		O	32	1	6	39	0
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	31	5	2	38	1
		O	92	5	0	97	0
10	Heart	T	27	20	4	51	4
		O	56	16	5	77	0
11	Lungs	T	16	4	3	23	4
		O	30	10	4	44	1
12	Developmental : (a) Hernia	T	10	1	1	12	0
		O	1	0	0	1	0
	(b) Other	T	26	18	12	56	4
		O	170	1	6	177	2
13	Orthopaedic : (a) Posture	T	5	2	4	11	1
		O	3	2	3	8	0
	(b) Feet	T	7	10	3	20	17
		O	9	5	3	17	0
	(c) Other	T	17	11	6	34	112
		O	11	7	5	23	8
14	Nervous System : (a) Epilepsy	T	15	6	13	34	1
		O	6	0	1	7	1
	(b) Other	T	11	7	5	23	3
		O	10	1	3	14	1
15	Psychological : (a) Development	T	5	1	0	6	1
		O	15	5	14	34	0
	(b) Stability	T	35	4	6	45	8
		O	20	1	3	24	0
16	Abdomen	T	7	8	1	16	6
		O	9	11	1	21	0
17	Other	T	15	23	5	43	394
		O	5	11	8	24	9

PART III

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	924
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	3757
Total	4681
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	1965

TABLE B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	253
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	1043
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	131
Received other forms of treatment	1074
Total	2501
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December 1971 who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1971	11
(b) in previous years	115

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	500
(b) Pupils treated at School for postural defects	26
Total	526

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS FOR WHICH SEE TABLE C OF PART I)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—	
(i) Scalp	—
(ii) Body	3
Scabies...	571
Impetigo	143
Other skin diseases	8463
Total	9177

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinic	147

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	257

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	4628
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	2617
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	
(1) Pupils who received Poliomyelitis vaccination ...	6485
(2) Pupils who received Diphtheria immunisation	4015
(3) Pupils who received Tetanus immunisation	5566
(4) Pupils who received Measles immunisation	52
(5) Chiropody	1525
(6) Cerebral Palsy	118
(7) Auditory Training	116
Total	25122

FORM 28 M.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT				Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit	....	....	....	1025	2008	162	3195
Subsequent visits	....	....	....	322	1810	192	2324
Total visits	....	....	....	1347	3818	353	5518
Additional courses of treatment commenced	....	....	....	82	351	16	449
Fillings in permanent teeth	....	....	....	88	1537	157	1782
Fillings in deciduous teeth	....	....	....	69	74	—	143
Permanent teeth filled	....	....	....	75	1282	144	1501
Deciduous teeth filled	....	....	....	60	71	—	131
Permanent teeth extracted	....	....	....	161	887	130	1178
Deciduous teeth extracted	....	....	....	2106	1025	—	3131
General anaesthetics	....	....	....	703	784	61	1548
Emergencies	....	....	....	296	188	24	508
Number of Pupils X-rayed				....	....	....	44
Prophylaxis				....	....	....	2046
Teeth otherwise conserved				....	....	....	51
Number of teeth root filled				....	....	....	3
Inlays				....	....	....	—
Crowns				....	....	....	23
Courses of treatment completed				....	....	....	3229
ORTHODONTICS							
New cases commenced during year				....	....	....	12
Cases completed during year				....	....	....	18
Cases discontinued during year				....	....	....	4
Number of removable appliances fitted				....	....	....	24
Number of fixed appliances fitted				....	....	....	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant				....	....	....	91
DENTURES				5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with full dentures							
(first time)				—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures							
(first time)				3	14	7	24
Number of dentures supplied				3	15	7	25
ANAESTHETICS							
General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers				....	....	....	—
INSPECTIONS							
(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils				....	....	....	6618
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils				....	....	....	1429
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment				....	....	....	5686
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment				....	....	....	5675
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic				....	....	....	79
Number of (c) found to require treatment				....	....	....	72
SESSIONS							
Sessions devoted to treatment....				....	....	....	972
Sessions devoted to inspection				....	....	....	41
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education				....	....	....	66

FORM 21 M.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1971 :—			(1) Blind (2) Partially Sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially Hearing		(5) Physical- ly Handi- capped (6) Delicate		(7) Malad- justed (8) Educa- tionally sub- normal		(9) Epileptic (10) Speech Defects		T O T A L 1-10
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. Handicapped children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	....	boys	1	3	—	—	9	15	4	93	1	—	126
	....	girls	—	—	—	2	7	13	4	70	—	—	96
B. Children newly placed in special schools or boarding homes	—(i) of those included at A above	boys	—	2	—	—	5	9	—	16	—	—	32
	—	girls	—	—	—	1	1	12	—	8	—	—	22
	—(ii) of those assessed prior to January, 1971	boys	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	11	—	—	20
	—	girls	1	1	—	—	1	4	—	12	—	—	19
	—(iii) Total newly placed	boys	—	2	—	—	8	15	—	27	—	—	52
	—B (i) and (ii)	girls	1	1	—	1	2	16	—	20	—	—	41
As at 20th January, 1972:—													
A. Children from the Authority's area awaiting places in special schools													
(1) Under 5 years of age		boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) waiting before 1st January, 1971 :—	—(a) day places	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—(b) boarding places	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) newly assessed since 1st January, 1971 :—	—(a) day places	boys	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
		girls	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
	—(b) boarding places	boys	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Age 5 years and over :—													
(i) waiting before 1st January, 1971 :—		boys	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	6
(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school	—(a) day places	girls	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	4	—	—	10
	—(b) boarding places	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—(a) day places	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	79
(b) others	—	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	56
	—(b) boarding places	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) newly assessed since 1st January, 1971 :—													
(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school	—(a) day places	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—(b) boarding places	boys	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—(a) day places	boys	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	77	—	—	80
(b) others	—	girls	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	61	—	—	63
	—(b) boarding places	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
(3) Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools, —total of (1) and (2) above	—(a) day places	boys	—	3	—	—	5	2	—	158	—	—	168
	—	girls	—	2	—	—	7	4	—	121	—	—	134
	—(b) boarding places	boys	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	8
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3

As at 20th January, 1972			(1) Blind (2) Partially Sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially Hearing		(5) Physical-ly Handi- capped (6) Delicate		(7) Malad-justed (8) Educa-tionally sub-normal		(9) Epileptic (10) Speech Defects		T O T A L 1-10
B Pupils from the Authority's area who were on the registers of :—													
(i) Maintained special schools	—day	boys	—	20	11	19	41	33	—	212	—	—	336
		girls	—	16	3	12	32	37	—	199	—	—	299
	—boarding	boys	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	43	—	—	52
		girls	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
(ii) Non-main-tained special schools	—day	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—boarding	boys	1	—	2	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	10
		girls	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	3	—	—	10
(iii) Independent schools under arrangements made by the authority	—day	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—boarding	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(iv) Special classes and units not forming part of a special school		boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
		girls	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
C Children from the Authority's area boarded in homes and not already included in B above													
D Handicapped pupils (irrespective of the area to which they belong) being educated under arrangements made by the authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944.	—(i) in hospitals	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—(ii) in other groups	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—(iii) at home	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		girls	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
	E Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools ; receiving education in special schools ; independent schools ; special classes and units; under Section 56 of the Education Act 1944 ; and boarded in Homes. Totals of A(3); B(1) to (iv) ; C and D(i) to (iii) above												
		boys	3	24	13	19	46	37	28	415	1	1	587
girls		4	18	4	14	43	44	7	323	—	—	457	

NOTE : (1) Apart from any pupils listed at D(i) above, teaching is provided in those hospitals in the area of the Local Education Authority for pupils (not ascertained as handicapped) who happen to be in hospital for any reason.

(2) In the same way a number of pupils (not ascertained as handicapped and not included under D(iii)) are provided with home tuition when absent from school for prolonged periods for any reason.

(3) The figures in column (8), Educationally subnormal, include those at the Holden School (previously Holden and Galen House Training Centres).

